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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Does Dollfuss Seek Mastery?

Austria May Ban Democracy

Germany Examines Its Banks

Byrd Is Ready for Antarctica

China Will Build Vast Roads

Simple Lord Grey Was Great

AUSTRIA sees Premier Engelbert Dollfuss as taking advantage of its strongly supported fight against Hitlerism to foster a reactionary political course. Instead of a champion of freedom battling Hitler absolutism, evidence is set forth to indicate that what he actually seeks is to make his group masters of Austria. Speaking at a Dollfuss meeting, the Governor of Lower Austria hopes Parliament will not reconvene for many autumns. It is even said that if the Austrian Nazis would forswear union with Germany, the Government might join them in a fight against Socialist Jews and Liberal policies. All of which seems to make Austria just one more nation to raise a staggering question—Is democracy actually falling into deep doubt in the world's thinking?

* * *

¶ Cuba is a current example of democracy appearing to fall down. But it is urged that the Cubans have never had actual experience of the people ruling themselves. Even to Cuba's leaders democracy has been mainly a mask for selfishness. The German Republic blew up only recently. But it is urged that its trial was too brief; under stress the unweaned German people longed once more to be absolutely led. Communism and Fascism, fighting each other, join to fight democracy. Where will the present great struggle leave the world?—Is democracy a vain ideal, or will it, with dictators doomed, come truly to its own in a freed man's new régime?

* * *

¶ Germany undertakes an investigation into its banking system, with changes being considered. Director Hjalmar Schacht of the Reichsbank is presiding. The three-part inquiry will analyze causes of the banking crisis, examine reconstruction steps already taken, and determine the Reichsbank's proper position in the system. Nazi Germany has advocated ending of the "bondage of interest slavery"—But its caution in tampering with its banking system encourages confidence.

* * *

¶ Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd prepares to sail from Boston on Sept. 25 for his next attack on mysterious Antarctica. The old cutter Bear and the Pacific Fir give him better ship equipment than before. Many of his seasoned comrades again go with him. With his huge plane he must fly across the South Pole to see if another continent doesn't lie waiting in the unknown. He will explore the tilted world theory, try to learn what is under the ice cap on which the penguin sits—It is a grand mission on which these migratory Byrds take wing.

* * *

¶ "Made in Germany" goods are attacked from two quarters in a single day. Sweden's trade unions proclaim a boycott by consumers under resolutions adopted at the International Federation of Trades Unions. Hebrew orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, meeting in New York, order a "charem" or boycott on all German wares, which is said to be the first charem since 1610. But excommunication as a penalty for disobedience is dropped—Thus the Jews make the charem racial, not religious.

* * *

¶ The Chinese Government discloses at Shanghai plans for a railroad and highway from the North China coast to the Russian border. Over these 2000-mile roads, linked with irrigation development, and costing $50,000,000 gold, China hopes to colonize its northwest area and tap trade to Central Asia. Much prodding by Japan bears fruit—The Chinese dragon stirs in its own behalf.

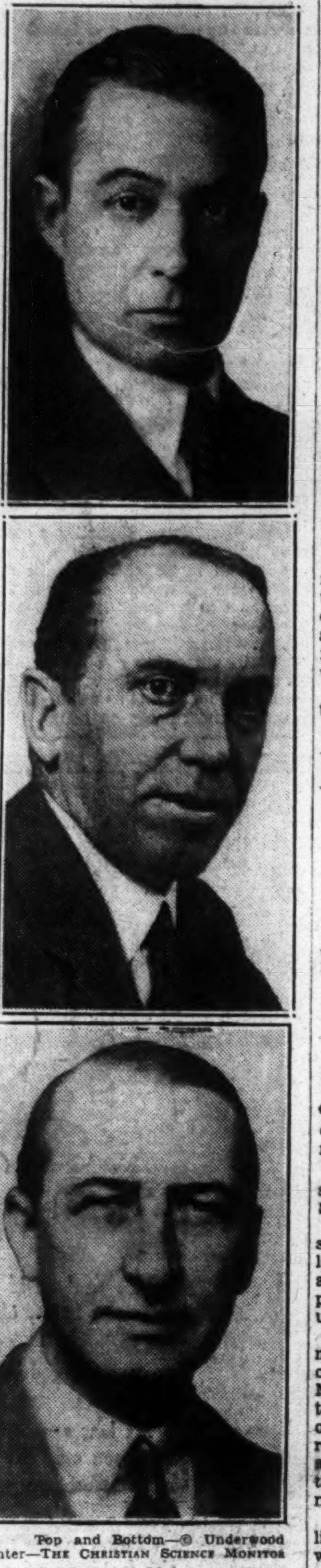
* * *

¶ History writes on with a varying pen. Uruguay and other South American republics express satisfaction over the United States' policy of keeping hands off if possible in Cuba. Spain is watching Spanish interests in Havana. France completes pacification of Morocco with surrender of the last savage Berber bandit after 25 years of fighting. About 15,000 striking embroiderers tie up the dress industry in New York, as 4000 needle workers strike for more pay in Montreal. Six Missouri farmers, the crops plowed under, buy an airplane and learn how—You just can't keep a good farmer down.

* * *

¶ Britain is joined by the world in honoring Viscount Grey of Fallodon. Pupil of Gladstone, the Foreign Secretary who gave Germany the ultimatum and brought Britain into the World War, Grey was more than an eminent statesman. He was a great-hearted human being who understood and loved nature and wrote books on fly-fishing. Theodore Roosevelt, back from Africa in 1910, was a guest at New Forest cottage where solitary Grey cooked his own meals. The two world figures, with limited time and many subjects, tramped wet woods and talked birds. But as Grey's little book shows, they tapped greatness—The greatness of life.

To Represent U. S. In Foreign Lands



Top and Bottom—© Underwood
Center—The Christian Science Monitor

Upper—John Van A. MacMurray, Minister to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Center—Frederick A. Sterling, Minister to Bulgaria. Bottom—Hal H. Sevier, Ambassador to Chile.

MacMurray Placed In Key Baltic Post Near Soviet Border

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Appointment of Dr. John Van A. MacMurray, one of the most distinguished diplomatists in American service, to be Minister to Russia's three closest neighbors, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, is taken here as another significant stepping-stone in development of closer American-Soviet relations.

Dr. MacMurray, after a busy diplomatic career which included three years in Russia, service as Assistant Secretary of State, and Minister to China for five years, retired in 1930 to head the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University. But this summer he undertook a special survey of conditions in Soviet Russia, which was apparently preparatory to his present appointment.

Never before have the new Baltic States been favored with such a diplomatic appointment as this from Washington, although European nations have long made the Baltic capitals watch towers of conditions in Russia. This is evidently the aim of the American administration.

Riga, in particular, is crammed with information respecting the Soviet State, not always of the most reliable character, but an experienced observer, it is felt, could sift the reports to advantage, and be prepared to step into Russia if necessity required.

Dr. MacMurray is best known for his historical and legal works on China, which are standard authorities, and for his diplomatic activities during the five years he was envoy there. He is thus the outstanding American authority on relations with China and also on the whole Pacific problem. Hence, with American-Soviet relations holding a key to American-Japanese sentiment because of continued apprehension in Tokyo, regarding the looming rapprochement between Washington and Moscow, Dr. MacMurray's appointment becomes of double significance.

Other diplomatic appointments announced recently are of Mr. Hal H. Sevier of Texas to be Ambassador to Chile, and the following Ministers: Mr. James M. Baker of South Carolina to Siam; Mr. Frederick A. Sterling of Texas to Bulgaria; Mr. Post Wheeler of Washington to Albania; Mr. Fay A. Desportes of South Carolina to Bolivia, and Mr. Bert Fish of Florida to Egypt. Mr. Leslie MacLeod of Massachusetts was named auditor of Porto Rico.

Byrd Leaves Boston Sept. 25 For New Assault on Antarctic

South Polar Expedition to Comprise Many of Personnel of First Party—Hope Is Held of Learning More of Cosmic Ray

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd will sail out of Boston Sept. 25, headed for Antarctica.

Equipped with the machinery of modern research, accompanied by experts in the various branches of natural science, the Byrd antarctic expedition will once more attempt to tear the veil of secrecy from the face of that little-known land. The expedition will sail over thousands of miles of sea and back over 100,000,000 years. For in Antarctica today is an approximation of conditions that existed when the great ice age gripped a major portion of the earth's surface uncounted centuries ago.

The expedition will serve 10 natural scientific purposes. Questions that have stirred the imaginations of generations of explorers and scientists will be studied. Secrets frozen in the vaults of ageless ice will be attacked once more.

Foremost among the questions is that of another continent beside Antarctica itself. In the vast unknown regions beyond the pole it is believed that there is another continent, perhaps as large as North America. Man-made wings soaring over the polar wastes will answer that question.

The mountains that thrust stark muzzles upward to bay at the empty sky form another query. Are these peaks, thrust upward from a land buried deep under ice and snow, a continuation of the mighty Andean range? That question will be studied.

The theory of a tilted world, firmly believed by many scientists, and piquing to many more will draw the attention of the expedition. This theory, that the world has tilted on its axis sometime in its whirling course through the ages, is supported by geological records. In Brazil, where the equator crosses steaming jungles, traces of an ice age have been discovered. All over North America the record of a glacial period is written. At one time coun-

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Massachusetts Begins Rally Of Youth for NRA

Waltham and Walpole Also Show Washington How to Proceed

Massachusetts today threw fresh energy into the nation's recovery drive with two moves of major significance.

All the youth of the nation was summoned to the NRA colors by Bay State leaders.

Simultaneously, two Massachusetts cities, Waltham and Walpole, led Federal and State Governments and all the cities of the country in putting their employees 100 per cent under the NRA blanket code.

Under the first of these moves, a minute-man call went out to the other 47 states to follow the lead of Massachusetts in arousing the nation's future voters to a realization of their present, and coming, civic responsibilities. Massachusetts has already set plans in action to effect this within its borders, it was announced.

Boy Scouts and newsboys will enlist. Y. W. C. A. and Camp Fire Girls will buy Blue Eagles. Church clubs and social welfare groups will learn the meaning of the new economic experiment. All the countless organizations of youth will receive practical training in the intelligent support of their government.

Every Youth to Help

Such are the vision and plan of the Massachusetts Recovery Board, which launched its movement at a meeting of organization leaders yesterday. Every boy and girl in the State will be enlisted. Tomorrow, club presidents and recovery board members draw up specific stategy for the campaign.

Soon, it is hoped, the movement will sweep through the country. Boys and girls who have been overlooked in the scramble to get their parents buying under the Blue Eagle, will be specifically called upon to take their rightful place in the recovery drive.

Turning to the two cities, Waltham and Walpole, which have led the country in signing up under the blanket code, the New England district recovery board places the greatest significance upon their action. No other American cities, so far as it is known here in Boston, have taken this step.

Officials said that the announcement of this action on the part of the two Massachusetts cities has greatly speeded up the signing of the President's reëmployment agreement by employers, and has greatly increased the returns of the consumer drive within their borders.

Up to now, all cities have been waiting for President Roosevelt to make the first move by putting federal employees under the new wages and hours or for their state officials to take the initiative. . . .

No Time Out for Holidays

Waltham and Walpole left thus without precedents, nevertheless decided to take matters into their own hands. Their local governments were not as troubled as Washington with its economy problem, a hangover from the days of prosperity. And national inflation could obviously never result from local budget troubles. So they took their stand.

A holiday to those working under the shadow of the Blue Eagle is a holiday—and no fooling. The employer who expects his employees to make up for legal holidays on regular working days has been served notice by Washington that such tactics are not allowed.

Up to the close of the drive complaints for violations of NRA code agreements were, for the most part, from employees. Now a new watchdog has entered the service of the recovery committee in the person of the consumer.

Letters from some of these consumer complainants have been received at headquarters drawing attention to stores who are skating on the thin ice of evasion.

A typical letter from a consumer tells of a store displaying the Blue Eagle that is actually employing less help than before the posting of the emblem. The consumer asks that the store be forced to hire more or be asked to give up the emblem.

Germany Begins To Advertise Its Racial Theories

Three-Months Propaganda Seeks to Explain Adventures in Biology

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 7—The German propaganda ministry today inaugurates a three-months campaign for explaining to the nation the "problem of the qualitative and quantitative population policy and of purity of race," with special reference to birth-rate questions and the like.

Radio, magazines and the daily press are all being utilized to spread information on what is officially described as "Erbbiologie," or policy of heredity, and its practical application to racial purity theories which the ministry's proclamation declares one of the fundamental and most important points in the National Socialist program, and upon which the whole of the future state and national life is to be built up.

Just as a consideration of the population will form the basis of their new agrarian policy, just as employment schemes imply the taxing of unmarried persons and thereby the promotion of new marriages, just as the labor service scheme will aid to sift out the population along hereditary biological lines—so in the future, all laws, decrees and orders will take into account the distant future of the nation, the proclamation declares. Such hereditary biological ideas it adds, look beyond the individual to future generations and the whole issue is vitally important to the German nation.

From innumerable voluntary societies, in which the German nation is organized, this proclamation declares plainly it expects two things. First, such organizations should give active support to the propaganda now being initiated, and, secondly, that there should be percentual reductions of all fees or dues of members which have large families.

Concerning possibilities of compensating heads of large families by granting them, either increased wages or other forms of compensation, much has been heard in the last few weeks but as yet does not appear to be enthusiastically accepted by private industry. One of the Government's practical steps in this direction appears to be the introduction of a special tax on unmarried persons.

China Moves Toward Economic Freedom

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7 (AP)—Plans for a gigantic program of highway, railway, and irrigation development, designed to bring China nearer its long-sought goal of economic independence and security, were revealed today by the Chinese Government.

At an estimated cost of 50,000,000 gold dollars, the Government has undertaken a project of building a 2000-mile highway and railroad from the North China coast into the nation's farthest west province, Sinkiang, which borders on Soviet Russia.

Over these modern routes China hopes to bring trade from central Asia to the Pacific Ocean and open northwest China to colonization and economic development to end forever the damaging famines which paralyze that area almost every year. In addition, the nation envisages completion of an irrigation system from the Tarim River, so to transform arid Sinkiang into fertile fields.

Mr. Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer of Asia, who is now in Peiping, has been engaged by the Administration to undertake the initial surveys, which are expected to begin Oct. 1 and continue eight months.

Shriners' Day at Ball Game

Owing to wet grounds, the game between the Boston Red Sox and Detroit Tigers scheduled for Fenway Park this afternoon was called off and these two teams will play a double-header tomorrow at 1:30 p. m. It will be ladies' day as well as Shriners' day. The Aleppo Temple Band will furnish music.

Roosevelt Holds Firm on Guarantee Of Bank Deposits

Outlines Plan to Put It Into Effect in Spite of Bankers' Protest

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—The Federal Government today outlined its plans for putting insurance of bank deposits into effect despite the attacks of bankers.

Facing the convention of the American Bankers' Association which is hostile to the new law, Mr. James F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, cited its advantages.

He disclosed that President Roosevelt had gone over the Banking Act with him two days ago. To the charge that its deposit guaranty provision would put thousands of small banks out of business, the President had authorized an explicit answer.

"I know of no more vicious, unwarranted and untruthful propaganda," declared the Comptroller of the Currency. "The present Administration has demonstrated its policy of protection for the little fellow, whether individual or corporate. At a conference with the President on Tuesday afternoon he authorized me to say to you and through you to the country that the object of the insurance provision of the new bank act was to insure as many non-member banks as possible.

Has Intimate Knowledge

"He discussed the details of the act with an amazing knowledge of its provisions. He discussed real values, appraised values and liquidating values with a fine distinction. 'Injustice must be avoided.' That sentence of the Chief Executive summarized all his comment and direction."

President Roosevelt has tentatively approved the general outline of the setup of the corporation which is to administer the deposit insurance fund, Mr. O'Connor stated. Arrangements have been made with the Treasury for the necessary funds to carry out the preliminary work of the corporation.

The first task is to make an examination of approximately 8000 state banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. For this Mr. O'Connor said he had the names of more than 1500 qualified examiners.

The Government is making a survey of all the banks in the United States, the comptroller continued in his citation of progress to date. He also read a letter from President Roosevelt to the Governors of the states, sent July 6, in which he advised them to see what state legislation they needed, as is the case in many states, for state banks to receive the benefits of the insurance fund.

Unable to indorse some of the most important parts of the new banking legislation of this year, the associa-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

Chilean Cash Box Groans With Heavy Sales Tax Receipts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Revenue is pouring so fast into the Chilean National Treasury that more clerks have been hired at the Finance Ministry to cope with the deluge of remittances. A further increase in public salaries has been promised, ranging from 5 to 50 per cent, because of the anticipated surplus.

The satisfactory flow of revenue is due to the 2 per cent sales tax which is bringing in much more than budgeted for by Señor Gustavo Ross, Finance Minister. Although the tax did not come into force until May, owing to congressional delays with the budget, it was mainly instrumental in a surplus of approximately 25,000,000 pesos for the half-year, although a deficit had been expected.

The sales tax is levied on a 2 per cent basis but actually works out much more.

A move was made, inside and outside of Parliament, to obtain the exemption of food commodities from the sales tax, but Señor Ross, backed up by President Alessandri, refused to entertain the idea.

Jam on Little Willie's Face Only One Ripple of the 'Buy More Butter' Drive

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—Civilization may not be cemented with butter, but that very commodity may show how widely the whole fabric of industry is spread out.

The Independent Grocers' Alliance of America has started a "buy an extra pound of butter" campaign in an effort to help move the 27,000,000 pound surplus now glutting the market.

"An extra pound of butter?" Mrs. Jones answers the grocer's query. "Yes, I will. I'll make that cake that John has been asking for. That will mean more sugar. Add five pounds to my order." The huge stocks of sugar at the refineries shrink by five pounds.

Mrs. Jones makes the cake. She uses more sugar. She uses more eggs. From far off islands ships are coming laden with spices to restock grocers' shelves. More spices, more ships, more stevedores, more truck drivers. The ripples are spreading out from the pound of butter.

"Homemade cake!" Mr. Jones beams across the table. "Great! And give me some more of that sliced pineapple to go with it!"

"I'll open another can," Mrs. Jones replies. In far-away Hawaii another can of pineapple must be added to the string coming from the canneries.

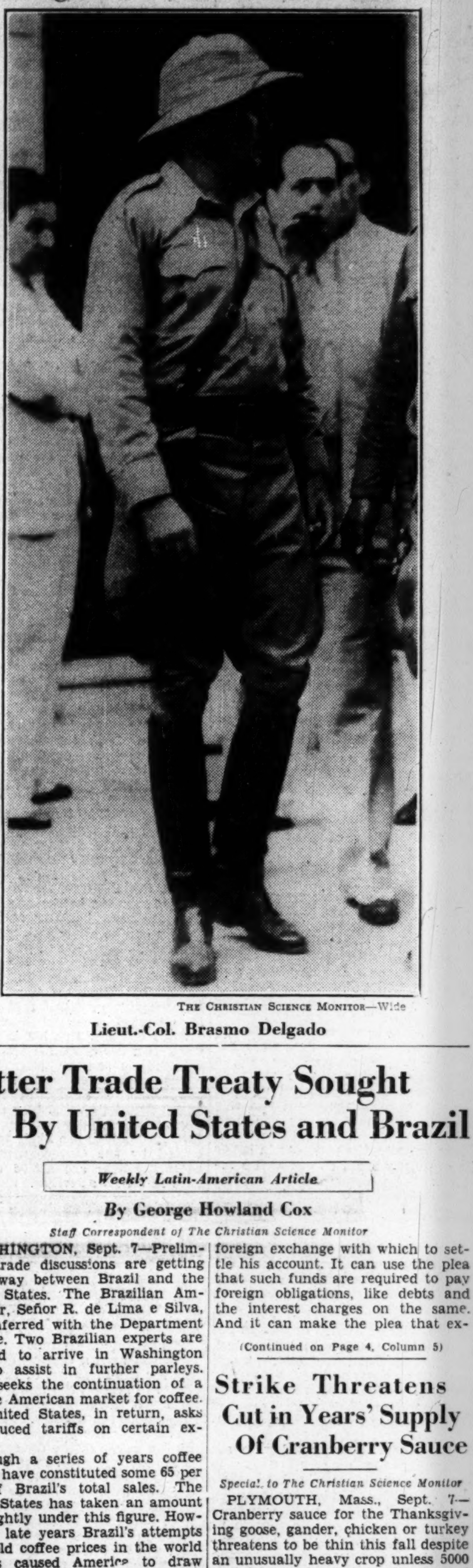
"Lots of butter," Junior exclaims. "I'll have another piece of bread. And can I have jam on it?" Ripples still spreading, taking in the fruit grower, the maker of jam jars, the jam maker.

Mrs. Jones gives Junior a sharp glance as he slides down from the table. "Junior, wash your face before you leave the house. You've got the jam all over it."

Junior moves reluctantly toward the bathroom, toward a shrinking of the bar of soap and the advancement of a towel toward the laundry. Maker of soap, laundryman come into the circle.

The extra pound of butter dropped into the Jones's family pool has started its ever widening ring of ripples. Twenty-seven million pounds of butter will start more ripples. In the opinion of the Independent Grocers' Alliance the using of the huge surplus will not be the end. So closely interwoven is the structure of industry that every propulsion of public buying has its effect upon the whole. The pound of butter is but an example.

He Figures in Cuba's Latest Revolt



The Christian Science Monitor—Wide

Lieut.-Col. Brasmo Delgado

Better Trade Treaty Sought By United States and Brazil

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Preliminary trade discussions are getting under way between Brazil and the United States. The Brazilian Ambassador, Señor R. de Lima e Silva, has conferred with the Department of State. Two Brazilian experts are expected to arrive in Washington soon to assist in further parleys. Brazil seeks the continuation of a tax-free American market for coffee. The United States, in return, asks for reduced tariffs on certain exports.

Through a series of years coffee exports have constituted some 65 per cent of Brazil's total sales. The United States has taken an amount only slightly under this figure. However, of late years Brazil's attempts to uphold coffee prices in the world markets caused America to draw more and more upon the coffee grown in other countries. This is something that Brazil would like to stop.

From Brazil's standpoint the idea is logical. But what about the United States being Brazil's most profitable customer? Should not the southern republic of some 43,000,000 persons let down on the tariff restrictions now imposed on the American manufacturer? And should it not find a way for relaxing the currency situation, sometimes most annoying to the business houses with whom it trades?

Today, the Brazilian Government controls the purchase of foreign exchange in that country. This means that the American manufacturer, when shipping goods south with a draft attached, is not always certain of receiving prompt payment for what he sells. The Government can, if it so chooses, refuse the Brazilian buyer permission to purchase foreign exchange with which to settle his account. It can use the plea that such funds are required to pay foreign obligations, like debts and the interest charges on the same. And it can make the plea that ex-

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Strike Threatens Cut in Years' Supply Of Cranberry Sauce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 7—Cranberry sauce for the Thanksgiving goose, gander, chicken or turkey threatens to be thin this fall despite an unusually heavy crop unless 5000 pickers go to work immediately and continue throughout the next six weeks.

Regular pickers are on strike, charging employers in the Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association, the Manomet Cranberry Association and others, with violation of the NRA labor provisions and payment of wages not in keeping with the times. A mass meeting is planned at Onset tonight when the newly organized Cape Cod Cranberry Pickers' Union, Local No. 1, meet to decide exactly what measures will be taken to protect the rights of members.

Cranberry growers on the other hand are canvassing pickers from local welfare lists, offering to pay all hands a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, or five cents more than was paid for the same work last year. Strikers are demanding from 65 cents to 85 cents.

Just how widespread the strike is will not be definitely established until Monday, at which time nearly every bog on the Cape is scheduled to begin harvesting operations. Those who have started work already with welfare help, today requested police protection after threats were received of firing the bogs.

The highest wage ever given was that of 1927 to 1929, with 75 cents an hour, with the average at 65 cents.

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Things Present

Just as many a dry had tried to warn, wet interests are beginning to lay aside all subterfuge and demand the return of the old saloon. Read the editorial "'Temperance' Sheds a Cloak."

A story of the girl who passed more than 100 boys in winning the drum-major championship of the United States, is told in an illustrated article on the Young Folks page.

Read "A Coral Paradise" and enjoy a beautiful word-trip to Heron Island. Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week will be found on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, more Hymnal Notes, and another Ad-O-Gram puzzle.

U.S. to Enter Cuba Only As Last Resort

Intervention Only in Case of Anarchy Is Policy of President

More Ships Are Sent

State Department Expects Latin America to Join in Demanding Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Only if anarchy breaks out in Cuba—and latest dispatches to the State Department indicate a relatively quiet situation—will the United States intervene by the landing of armed forces from the 25 United States warships which are now or soon will be concentrated off the shores of Cuba.

This was learned officially at the office of the Secretary of State today, on the heels of President Roosevelt's unprecedented conference last night with envoys of the chief Latin-American powers—Argentina, Brazil, Chili and Mexico—to explain to them that the United States is endeavoring to share with them its peace-keeping responsibilities.

As a result of the White House meeting, it is expected that within 24 hours some or all of the interested Latin-American powers may urge Cuba to establish a stable government as quickly as possible. Thus interference in Cuban affairs would come not only from the United States, but from brother nations of Hispano-America, and all charges of American imperialism would be diverted.

Protection of Lives

Moreover, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, explained today that his careful use of the phrase "to protect American lives" and his omission of the old addition "and property" is deliberate, meaning that one aspect of the old imperialism, it is hoped, has been deleted. He stated that the American Government is concentrating solely upon the protection of lives, believing that if these are kept secure, property is likely to fare well also.

Meanwhile a tight cordon of American naval craft is closing in on Cuba. The battleship Mississippi is the most formidable, while the vaunted new cruiser Indianapolis, bearing Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy—with Mrs. Swanson—left Annapolis yesterday afternoon.

It was learned at the White House that Mr. Swanson's hurried sailing—one day in advance—and his call at Havana was not such a deviation from his original cruise to the Pacific coast as had appeared when the Secretary of the Navy left the executive offices announcing that the President was sending him to Cuba. But his presence is expected to make considerable impression on Cuban opinion.

Already, in several ports, it is learned that the presence of American craft is working successfully. In Santiago, for instance, anchorage of the little subdestroyer Sturtevant was responsible, according to reports reaching the State Department, for tranquillization of an excited populace.

Department's Attitude

The attitude of the State Department is that the mere fact of a revolution of sergeants and corporals was enough to arouse alarm. Even before President Roosevelt had been informed on Sept. 5, destroyers were steaming to Cuba ready to turn around if he disapproved. Official policy was to act before anarchy had resulted.

"We couldn't wait until total disorder and chaos prevailed before taking precautions," a high official said today. "We hope the vessels will never be needed and that we shall have to land no forces, but we had to be prepared."

And latest advices are that the revolutionary leaders, despite their unprepossessing credentials, are cooperating with local civil authorities and that order on the whole is being preserved.

The most impressive Washington policy, however, came with the move to show the United States' disinterestedness and to offset the certain reappearance of anti-American propaganda in South America should American intervention finally become necessary.

Favorable Effect

The favorable effect of President Roosevelt's candidness with the Latin-American envoys is unquestionable. That the President of the United States should have asked Latin America to help him play the rôle of a good neighbor was unprecedented. And while he did not actually ask their advice in handling the Cuban situation, the fact that he called them into conference gave a new insight into America's new policy toward the Hispanic-American republics.

Following the meeting at the White House the diplomats proceeded to the Chilean Embassy to discuss ways and means of acquainting their respective governments of the President's appeal. The general opinion was arrived at that Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Mexico upon advice from their representatives, should publish a public proclamation calling upon the Cuban people to set their house in order.

This was considered the only possible step, since no recognized Cuban

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

NRA Shifts View In Selling Goods To User's Desires

Better Products Expected by Codes; 'Price Alone' Loses in Value

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 7—The National Industrial Recovery Act is making a new competition—a competition based on quality and service instead of price. This is the opinion of Mr. Samuel P. Allison, sales expert, speaking this morning at the Conference on Business Investments at Babson Park.

Many businesses, the speaker said, owe their progress to their methods of pricing more than to the merit of their product. Under the NRA, the approach to marketing problems will be, not selling price and terms, but the use and value of the product itself. With price pushed into the background, there will be a greater incentive than ever to develop products with distinctiveness and individuality.

Products for Users

"The 'Top-Command' now should itself give careful attention to the designing, development and merchandising of new products," Mr. Allison asserted. "Too often the ordinary factory research group is 'factory-minded' instead of 'user-minded.' Each detail of how the product will be used must be carefully studied."

As a result of the new competition in business, the NRA will penalize inefficient concerns whose low prices have been possible because of the necessity of people to work for what they could get during the depression, he pointed out. The efficient, low-cost producer will tend to hold down prices for the consumer.

"Advertising," Mr. Allison concluded, "under NIRA, will have a better chance to do its real job of demand-creation. Cheap and unfair competition and the featuring of price to the practical exclusion of all other selling arguments has nullified much of the real job of the advertising program. Thinking is greater now than ever. Advertising will be more important now that products must be lifted out of the welter of other products and given distinctiveness."

Optimistic Reports

Mr. Henry H. Stafford, a commodity expert, also spoke at the morning meeting, attacking pessimism and holding back on the part of business men.

Mr. Stafford declared that the "bullish" factors of present conditions outweigh the "bearish" and point to better business and higher prices for 1934. Today, he continued, the situation warrants protection of requirements several months ahead for most commodities. Buyers still poorly covered are advised to fully capitalize any weakness.

Speaking at this afternoon's session, Mr. Lewis G. Gates, representing bond interests, reported that the bond market has had a most sensational recovery with a jump of some 15 points in the Dow-Jones average this year. This recovery, he said, is truly remarkable but it must be recognized that bonds sell up first on a change of sentiment and this can obviously materalize much more quickly than increased earnings. Consequently, the mark-up in bonds is especially rapid as confidence revives.

Stock Rise Predicted

The conference was given further encouraging news by Mr. Leroy D. Peavey, president of the Babson Statistical Organization, who declared that the general movement of stocks should be definitely forward for some time to come. He gave three reasons for his optimistic position in reporting on "The Stock Market Outlook for 1934." These were: The great and never changing law of action and reaction; the President's appeal to business and the consumer through NRA, and inflation.

Investors, he continued, who are following the long-pull policy in earnest should firmly hold their basic position. Under the seasonal stimulus of the fall pickup in business the market should resume its upward trend. The unusual influences of the government program were given by Mr. Peavey as a reason for keeping stock lists under close observation.

Chinese Woman, 65, Joins Primary Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canton, China

WHAMPOA, seat of the Whampoa Military Academy in the suburbs of Canton, claims the distinction of having the oldest primary school student in China. Mrs. Lei Chang Sze, 65 years of age, has enrolled in the first class.

Mrs. Lei was unable to read or write a single Chinese character when she entered the school. But her husband and son both are working in foreign countries, and write letters to her. She has had to depend upon friends to read them.

Aspiring to read her own letters and to write in reply, she decided to enter school. The authorities promptly granted her request, and she is studying with boys and girls five and six years old. The teacher volunteered to give her special instruction after school hours to hasten her progress.

All Hoover Household Signed Up Under NRA

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Sept. 7 (AP)—The Herbert Hoover household, citizen consumers, is signed up under the widespreading wings of President Roosevelt's Blue Eagle.

The query whether the former President has signed an NRA consumer's pledge was made to him through his secretary, Mr. Paul Sexson. After consultation, Mr. Sexson reported the household was "signed up."

Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are the only members of the family living at the campus home here. But the "household," Mr. Sexson said, includes secretaries of both and servants.

Car Loadings Lower

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 7—Bituminous coal loadings at Lake Erie docks the week ended Aug. 28 totaled 1,124,138 tons, compared with 1,188,124 the preceding week and 841,382 a year before. For the season to Aug. 28 dumpings were 18,361,376 tons, compared with 12,179,054.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Schacht Hastens Reich Inquiry Into Banking Situation

Abolition of 'Interest Slavery' Is Aim of Hitler Party

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 7—An inquiry into the German banking system, its present condition and possible changes, is under way here with the appointment of a new investigating committee.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, yesterday presided over a gathering which included representatives of the Reich"s Government, the Reichsbank and German banking generally. Dr. Schacht has acted quickly. It is only a few months since he first announced such an inquiry, and he hopes that detailed findings can be placed before the Government before the end of this year.

The commission of inquiry, to whose aid he summoned all the principal theoretical and practical experts of Germany, will consist of three sections, one dealing with the German banking crisis, its causes, the effect of the war, and credit and liquidation policy; the second dealing with examination of attempts at reconstruction already made and of the movement toward concentration within German banking itself, the third dealing with the position of the Reichsbank within the general German banking system.

This present inquiry is the third of its kind held in Germany. The first was in 1907-1908, initiated by the Reichsbank for the purpose of establishing a better basis for future policy and led to the application of the general basis of banking policy to the peculiarities of the German banking system of that that. The second inquiry, which began in 1927, investigated Germany's postwar economic conditions, but, after three years, achieved little that was of practical importance.

Whatever this inquiry may accomplish, its appointment is important as yet another proof that, however easy may have been their victories in other fields, the National Socialists realize that great care is required before any revision of Germany's banking and credit system can be attempted. The party program, they declare, "the breaking of bondage of interest slavery," is the ultimate aim of its financial policy, but the firm hand of the Reichsbank's president reveals itself in all vital financial issues. The present deliberate action is in contrast with the extensive propaganda regarding monetary theories. The result should strengthen general confidence, especially in financial and industrial circles. The appointment of this inquiry naturally means that its findings are likely to be accepted by the Government, whose representatives are active co-partners in all its activities.

Roosevelt Proclaims Fire Prevention Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt today proclaimed the week, beginning Oct. 8, to be observed as Fire Prevention Week.

His proclamation follows:

"It has been a commendable custom for the President of the United States to request the annual observance of Fire Prevention Week throughout the country. It is a week set aside for the purpose of informing the public of the dangers of fire to life and property. Fires which are largely preventable take a cruel toll of many lives and destroy property exceeding $400,000,000 in value each year. Of late, progress has been made in reducing the nation's fire loss, and this fact should encourage continuous vigilance and alertness so necessary to decrease the hazards of fire.

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning Oct. 8, 1933, to be observed as Fire Prevention Week. To prevent our enormous waste by fire, the coöperation of all citizens is requested, and the organizations, groups and individuals interested in fire prevention are asked to take the leadership in instructing the public in the simple precautionary measures advocated as fire prevention safeguards."

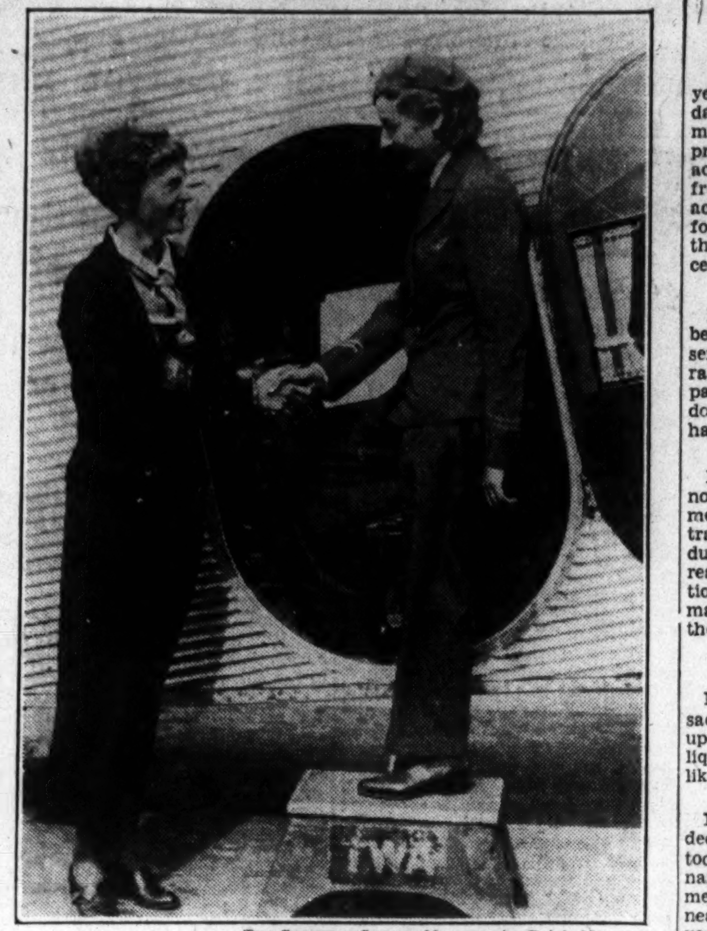
Lawyer's Extradition Approved by Lehman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 7—Aaron Sapiro, New York lawyer who was indicted for complicity with a laundry racket in Chicago, is to be extradited for trial in Illinois following approval by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday of the extradition application.

Governor Lehman granted the application after two hearings and announcement of his decision was made public, without comment, by Mr. Charles Poletti, executive council.

'Happy Landings'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—by Ralph Morgan

Mrs. Putnam and Mrs. Mollison

Amy Mollison Wearing Uniform of Regular Transport Pilot

Roosevelt Again Lends Hand To Flagging Forces of NRA

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—President Roosevelt's direct intervention in NRA affairs today ended a period of extreme uncertainty for blue-eagle forces and started them forward in a new burst of speed toward national recovery.

Under the President's guiding hand operators and labor in the soft coal industry buried differences and prepared to accept an Administration-drafted code; Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson slammed shut the doorway to open shops in the face of a concerted industrial drive for a loophole in the law, and the Administration policy toward Mr. Henry Ford was outlined fully and explicitly.

The clarification of all three issues immeditely brought to an end a period during which much of the NRA drive marked time waiting for the soft coal industry to get in line with the balance of the "big five" national key industries, while its entire future was jeopardized by industry's attempt to drive an "open shop" breach into the law.

What to be done with Mr. Ford was another issue which stirred the entire recovery organization to constant speculation and contributed largely to a general atmosphere of uncertainty which slowed up the drive during the last week to the low point of its history. That was the feeling yesterday before Mr. Roosevelt intervened. Today his hand was once more on the tiller.

Break in Coal Situation

The long-awaited break in the coal situation came last night after a White House conference, at which President Roosevelt and General Johnson jointly laid before the non-union operators and the United Mine Workers their formulas for breaking the six-week deadlock.

Immediately following the conference, General Johnson said he was still hopeful that the coal code would be negotiated in mutual agreement, but if final efforts failed, he was prepared to deal with the industry on his own initiative, as he did with oil.

In the meantime his plan, he indicated, is to lay a completed code before the two groups, giving the operators until 6 p. m. Friday to file objections.

As coal operators were still holding out in hopes of securing an open-shop clause in their code after the model of the now famous "merit" clause in the automobile code, General Johnson informed newspaper men that there would be no more such clauses either in the coal code or any other code yet to come.

Slipped on Auto Code

He said that he had promised to let the automobile manufacturers have their clause "in an unguarded moment," and because he considered that the language of the clause was "almost meaningless." But he has recognized now, he said, that the clause has become a "constant source of confusion," and serves notice on all industry that he has made this mistake for his first and last time.

Although General Johnson himself has sought to hold a fair balance between industry and labor under the terms of the law, nevertheless his avowal of a mistake in favor of industry in the automobile code case indicates the determination of the Roosevelt Administration to interpret the law strictly in the absolute protection it extends to labor.

There is little doubt but that the NRA's labor advisory board conveyed its opposition to the "merit" clause to President Roosevelt who backed them up in their interpretation of the law and informed his recovery administrator that in the future nothing would be permitted in codes which would leave a loophole for preservation of the open shop.

After discussing with the President the problem presented by Mr. Henry Ford's refusal to sign the NRA agreement, under which the balance of the automobile industry is operating, General Johnson said that for the time being the Government will wait to see what Mr. Ford does.

Watch for Ford to Slip

It was the General's thought that the time for the NRA to assert itself in the Ford case will be when and if the manufacturer violates the code by which his competitors have agreed to bind themselves. This code legally applies to Mr. Ford, the administrator explained, despite his failure thus far to sign a certificate of compliance.

Meanwhile Mr. Ford is not privileged to fly the Blue Eagle as do his competitors, a fact which, General Johnson believes, may shortly induce him to some change of front.

Perhaps it would clarify the Ford situation by explaining that certificate of coöperation only gives Mr. Ford a Blue Eagle. The code and the Blue Eagle are separate. He is legally bound by the code today and subject to penalties for any violation, because the code applies to the entire industry. But no automobile manufacturer can fly the Blue Eagle, although he complies with the code in full, unless he signs the certification of coöperation.

Asked whether he would act if Mr. Ford violated the code General Johnson left no doubt as to his intentions. He said he would consider it a violation of the code if Mr. Ford worked his men on a 40-hour shift when the code provides for a 35-hour shift.

But until such time as some violation comes to his attention he considered that "the next move is up to Mr. Ford."

In Boston's Two Capitols

Fails to Enforce Law

The veil of censorship descended yesterday over the last dwindling days of prohibition enforcement. No more news is to be given out to the press, either directly or indirectly, according to an order to local agents from Washington. This order has accomplished little more than to focus public attention on the fact that enforcement has practically ceased to be.

* * *

Enforcement headquarters, once a beehive of activity, are almost deserted today. Only one liquor arraignment has taken place in the past 13 days, compared with the dozens each week a year ago. Funds have been almost entirely cut off.

* * *

However, far-sighted officials have not entirely broken up the enforcement group. They have kept a trained nucleus, operating as a reduced staff, which will be instantly ready to take over the administration of new liquor laws, now in the making, after the expected repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

* * *

They Still Have Bootleggers

Meanwhile, members of the Massachusetts Liquor Commission are up in Montreal finding the Quebec liquor plan not entirely to their liking.

* * *

It grows bootleggers like flies, they declare. Taxes on liquor are much too high. "Why, said Chairman Putnam, "I can buy Canadian Government whisky right in Massachusetts near my home for a fraction of what you pay for it here in Quebec." What the Massachusetts commission is working for, Mr. Putnam said, is a system which will definitely end the menace of bootlegging.

* * *

On Upward Trail

No lover of charity, the New England Yankee is getting back on his feet. Connecticut and Rhode Island see about 25 per cent drop off their welfare lists in the last month, and Massachusetts about 10 per cent.

* * *

The name of Miss Mary Ward has been gratefully welcomed by social workers, as the probable next Boston immigration commissioner. They see her warm-hearted sympathy as a valuable barrier between the cold inexorable technicality of the law, and the happiness of well-meaning but helpless immigrant families.

In the past, family tragedies of the most distressing nature have been caused by unseeing legal red tape. Miss Ward, they hope, will give to the law well-needed intelligence.

* * *

O'Connell in Bronze

At a luncheon of the governing council of the Boston Retail Trade Board, friends of Patrick A. O'Connell, vice-president of the board and president of E. T. Slattery Company, in recognition of his many public services and as an expression of their affection and esteem, presented him with a bronze profile of himself by the Boston sculptor, Pio C. de Luca.

* * *

Mr. Hugh Butler, New England director of the NRA commended Mr. O'Connell for the excellent work he had accomplished in recent weeks in furthering the new recovery measures.

McIntosh and Cranberries

Said Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor: "My attention has been called to a published report of a strike on Cape Cod among cranberry pickers. The report stated that a man named McIntosh, purporting to represent the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, was collecting a dollar from each of the strikers. I wish to state that the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor knows nothing about a dispute on Cape Cod. There is no one named McIntosh connected with my office who is authorized to collect money from these workers."

* * *

The state branch does not take advantage of workers, even to the extent of a dollar, who only work six weeks in the year, he declared.

Settle Submits Barograph; Two Balloons Still Up

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP) — Lieut.-Commander T. W. G. Settle, who flew the navy ballon in the James Gordon Bennett race from Branford, Conn., yesterday brought into National Aeronautical Association headquarters here his barograph which is expected to give him the duration record.

Lieutenant Settle, reporting a comparatively calm trip with a landing in full moonlight, still did not know whether he was winner in the race, as two balloons had not been heard from. However, if his barograph, when calibrated by the bureau of standards, bears out the records he has made, he will have a duration tally of 51 hours and 59 minutes. The previous record was 49 hours.

Ely Pledges Help For Higher Wages In State Projects

Crying injustice in low Massachusetts public works wage rates will henceforth be corrected by specific NRA wage provisions in all state contracts.

This signal concession from Governor Ely was won at a meeting this morning by Massachusetts labor officials who claimed that the wages fixed by Public Works Commissioner Frank E. Lyman on projects carried on through funds obtained by Massachusetts as its share of the $400,000,000 appropriated by Congress for state and road and bridge work, were in direct violation of the intent of the NRA.

Commissioner Lyman, they contended, had fixed wages at 45 cents per hour, while the Federal Government, under the national recovery program, had fixed prices of 50 cents for unskilled labor and ranging up to $1.20 per hour for skilled workers.

"The labor delegations," said Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, "claimed the method adopted by Commissioner Lyman defeats the purpose of the NRA, which seeks to relieve unemployment and improve labor standards."

"The Governor informed us he would recommend that there be a classification of wage groups as between skilled and unskilled labor and that a schedule of wages for each classification be inserted in all future contracts."

Newberry Month Sales Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—J. J. Newberry Company reports August sales at $2,847,362, an increase of 11.7 per cent over the like month last year.

For Business and Pleasure
Ambitious business men are making frequent trips to New York. The Taft, a great, modern hotel, is close to all business...and after-business diversions. 2,000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.
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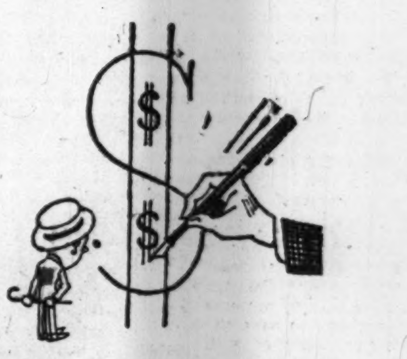

We feel as if we were writing history—at least, clothing history!
Under the new code costs there is no escaping higher prices—for anybody!
At last season's prices our clothing represented "the most" as well as "the best" that we could put in it—our usual policy.
Thus, under today's new conditions, the balance of our higher-priced suits now in clearance might very properly have been carried over to another season.
But that's not our way!
Nor is it the spirit of the NRA, as we see it.
What is wanted is more and more employment, more new Rogers Peet suits—if we are to contribute our bit in the general turnover of labor and capital.
So out they go!
Year 'round weights. The style of today. Values that speak for themselves.
MEN'S SUITS
540 were $40
608 were $45
761 were $50
637 were $55
491 were $60
314 were $65
$30 now
Also a group of several hundred of our finest SUITS—mostly imported fabrics.
201 were $60
293 were $65
186 were $70
267 were $75
$45 now
Some OVERCOATS, too—"broken lots" that were $45, $50 and $55—
$28 now
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty St. 13th St. Warren St. 35th St.
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NEW YORK
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

Socialists Decry Austrian Swing Toward Fascism

Progressives See Signs of Dollfuss Linking Up With Hitlerites

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Sept. 7—It is becoming apparent in Socialist circles here that the Dollfuss Government in its fight against Hitlerism is being compelled to adopt a strong reactionary political course. There are many indications, they say, that under cover of the enthusiastic popular support acquired by the Premier, the Vienna cabinet is favoring movements and tendencies that are far from the purest ideals of democracy and liberalism.

They quote the Governor of Lower Austria at patriotic meeting where Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss was the chief speaker as giving voice to the hope that Parliament would not be convened this autumn nor for many autumns. Prince Starhemberg, leader of the Austrian Fascists, chief of one of the most influential factions of the Government, is stated to have said during a visit to Signor Mussolini in Italy that the time was approaching when his group would be absolute master of Austria. The recent permission given to Austria to form a militia, some think has served as an impetus to militarism and given the Government occasion to extol the educational advantages of military training.

Meanwhile the Roman Catholic Church has arranged a great Roman Catholic Day here which will be attended by scores of thousands of worshipers from many lands, which will, some believe, undoubtedly strengthen clericalism.

Besides all this, authoritative spokesmen for the Government Party here have clearly intimated that if the local National Socialist movement would sincerely and decisively forgo all intentions of Anschluss and free itself from Berlin domination and become an indigenous organization, the Austrian Government might coöperate with it.

In some quarters the Government is regarded as favoring many of Hitler's ideals, while opposing his claims to control Austria and his efforts to depose the present Vienna Government. Socialists here oppose what they consider to be the reactionary tendencies of the Dollfuss Cabinet and are working to preserve Austrian neutrality and to save the country from definite alliance with the Fascist state.

Burroughs Machine Net Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Burroughs Adding Machine Co. had net profit of $455,902 for the six months ended June 30, equal to 9 cents a share. This compares with $401,148, or 8 cents a share, in the corresponding period of 1932.

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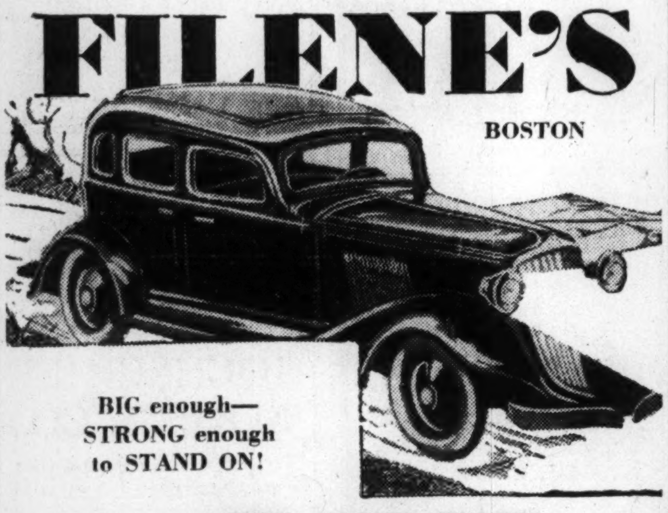

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$1.99 in our Toy Shop—Write or phone HUBbard 4250 till 9:30 p. m.

Tax Relief Granted Jerusalem Farmers After Lean Seasons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—A further remission of £105,130 in tithe taxes on winter crops has been decided upon here by Sir Arthur Wauchope, the high commissioner, in view of the poor harvest in most districts, in order to grant relief to cultivators who have suffered from three successive bad seasons.

The total assessment of tithes for those districts which have now been granted the remission was £157,405. The remission is therefore some two-thirds of the assessment. Areas which have suffered most severely from crop failures are being treated the most leniently in the collection of the tithes.

A scheme of relief in respect to summer crops is also foreshadowed as well as the issue of seed loans in districts where crop failures have been most severe.

This decision of the High Commissioner to afford relief to farmers, particularly small cultivators, is in line with his action a year ago, when he reduced the total assessment of the tithe for 1932, amounting to £245,000, by £173,000 or more than 70 per cent.

Concessions of the Government in regard to the agricultural land taxes this year is attributed in some quarters to its expectation to recoup itself from the urban land tax. It is learned that the Urban Property Assessment Committees for the urban areas of Jaffa estimate that Tel Aviv will pay next year £180,000 in "werko" or urban property tax, three times the sum now collected from that municipality.

Federal Bureau Urged To Combat Racketeer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 7—Formation of a nation-wide detective bureau, recruited from the best police of American cities, was advocated yesterday as the most effective method of stamping out racketeering, by Police Chief Andrew J. Kavanaugh who has just returned home from a study of European police methods under sponsorship of the Oberlander Trust.

Members of the new federal bureau, under Mr. Kavanaugh's plan, would be trained in a school conducted by nationally recognized experts before being put to work in every state in the Union. Information and evidence would be coördinated in a vast central bureau that would direct activities and act as a laboratory to establish "airtight" evidence against known criminals.

"The job of clearing up rackets is a job for trained men," Mr. Kavanaugh said.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon

CHRISTON BANK, Eng., Sept. 7 (AP)—Viscount Grey of Fallodon, who passed on today, was the British Foreign Secretary who gave Germany the ultimatum, bringing Great Britain into the World War.

With the passing of Lord Grey, the British people lose a statesman after their own heart—the perfect amateur whose real life and absorption was in the wild fowl of his Northumberland estate or in the fishing around his little New Forest cottage, and who slipped away unwillingly to make his mark as controller of the nation's foreign policy. Gladstone, much of whose Liberal policy Lord Grey inherited, once said, "I never saw a man with such aptitude for political life and such disinclination for it."

Lord Grey insisted on turning out books on fly-fishing and subjects more akin to Gilbert White and Isaak Walton than to the potentates of Downing Street.

When the opportunity came to interview America's dynamic Theodore Roosevelt on the latter's visit to England in 1910, the topic was the song birds of the New Forest around the little cottage where Lord Grey lived in soltitude and cooked his own meals. Nevertheless, the then Sir Edward Grey was destined to prove one of the central figures during the Empire's most critical days.

The blow fell in 1914, in Austria's 48-hour ultimatum to Serbia. Grey worked in vain to have the time extended, and to summon a peace conference. He has been much criticized for not informing Berlin at once that Britain would back Belgium. This action, it is thought, might have averted war. But the Asquith Government was too divided on war policy for so bold a stroke, and it fell to Lord Grey to guide Britain through the first years of trial. Altogether, he was Foreign Secretary from 1905 to 1916, the longest time the office has been held consecutively by any one statesman.

Since that time he made one of his few trips outside the British Isles to become Ambassador to Washington, but owing to President Wilson's troubles with the American Senate he accomplished nothing and returned home after four months without having presented his credentials.

Lord Grey has always been on the side of peace. During his long retirement he has frequently spoken on behalf of the League of Nations and of an Anglo-American understanding on freedom of the seas. Although a member of Britain's so-called "ruling caste" and a true aristocrat, he was less concerned about power and wealth than most of his kind and the simplicity he had imbibed from the woods and wild life of his beloved 2000-acre estate seemed pleasantly expressed in all his activity, whether as statesman or as recluse.

Immigration to Canada Falls in Seven Months

OTTAWA, Sept. 7 (AP)—Immigration to Canada declined by 4427 for the seven months ended July 31, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

In the seven months the total number of immigrants to Canada, according to the Department of Immigration, was 8430. This compares with a total of 12,857 for the first seven months in 1932. Newcomers in the seven months ended July 31 last, with figures for the corresponding period of 1932 in parentheses, were by origin: British, 1,252 (2,102); United States, 5,361 (8,513); northern European races, 336 (578); and other races, 1,481 (1,664).

Marcel Journet

VITTEL, France, Sept. 7 (AP)—Marcel Journet, who passed on last night, was an operatic basso whose fame was world-wide.

Marcel Journet sang in most of the operatic centers of Europe and was a favorite also in the United States, where he formerly sang for both the New York Metropolitan Opera Company and the Chicago Opera Company.

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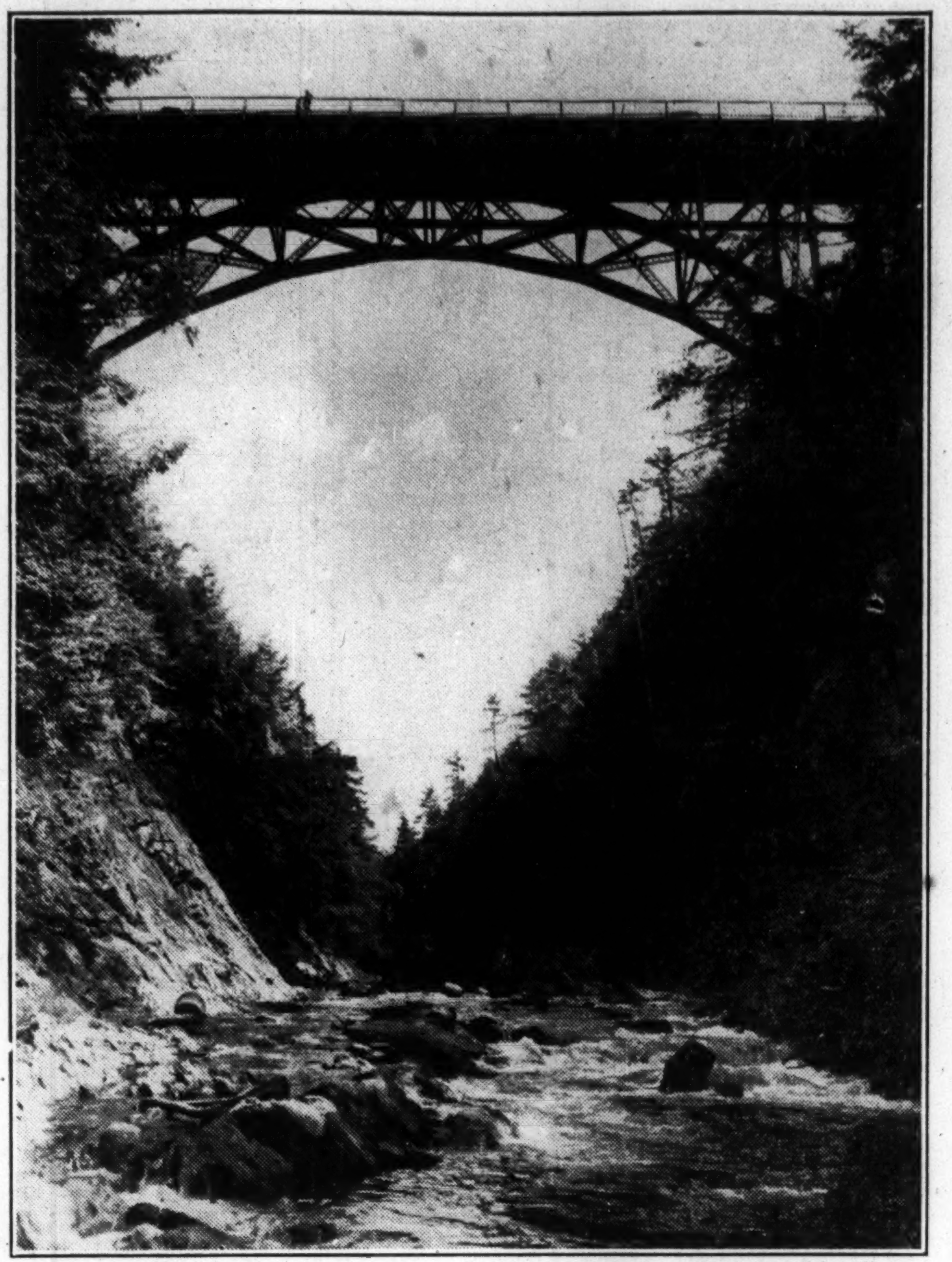

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Steel Bridge Over the Ottaqueechee River

Some Idea of the Height of This Structure From the Bed of the Stream Below May Be Gained by Noting the Tiny Little Figure on the Bridge—It's a Full-Grown Man.

Vermont Claims Highest Bridge In New England Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEECHEE, Vt.—Braced between the precipitous banks of the Ottaqueechee River, 136 feet in the air, stands the Queechee Gorge Bridge, said to be the highest in New England. Its graceful arch, once the support of the Woodstock railroad's rolling stock, is now to form a link in another of the scenic highways which are yearly opening up the Green Mountain State to automobilists.

The Woodstock Railroad, abandoned four months ago, ran from White River to Woodstock and the old roadbed is now being torn up to build the motor highway. Rolling green hills, rich in woodland, stretch out on either side of the new highway. And from the bridge, the river appears like a liquid ribbon, leading off toward the hills.

The new bridge, which was built on the supports of the old one, contains more than 300 tons of steel, about 72 more than its predecessor. It is 290 feet across and has a roadway 22 feet wide. The designer was Mr. A. D. Bishop, state bridge engineer of Montpelier, Vt. The concrete deck took about 10 weeks to build.

The entire bed of the Ottaqueechee River is of stone eroded by the action of the swift running water. Rushing rapids have reamed grotesque holes into the rockbed, some of them 15 feet in diameter. At other points, the action has been so regular as to bore perfectly round holes into the surface.

Need of Relief Drops 7 Per Cent. Hopkins Reports

Whole Picture, However, He Says, Shows Inadequate Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—As he announced the average amounts of relief given to families of the unemployed during the four months of April, May, June and July, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, described "the whole picture, from top to bottom," as showing "inadequate relief."

Fourteen of the 33 states for which family relief was computed showed expenditures of less than $10 a month a family during July. At the same time a 7 per cent drop between June and July in the number of families receiving relief was noted, largely due to the food supply from subsistence gardens, which have been cultivated on a widespread basis this summer and meant thousands of dollars in terms of relief.

"I don't care where you look at it," Mr. Hopkins said of the table computing the cost of relief of a family, "it shows inadequate relief." He predicted, however, that there would be a marked increase in the average cost in the Southern states where many of the lowest figures were registered, because he declared, "we don't intend to let federal funds be used to give relief on a starvation basis."

States where the unemployed were being supported on less than $10 a month in July were Alabama, $5.19; Arkansas, $6.44; Florida, $6.19; Georgia, $5.96; Iowa, $9.25; Kentucky, $6.74; Mississippi, $3.96; North Carolina, $7.63; Oklahoma, $4.33; South Carolina, $5.61; Tennessee, $5.84; Texas, $6.93; Utah, $9.85, and West Virginia, $9.22. The lowest amount was spent in Mississippi where families were given an average of only 13 cents a day to buy food and clothing. In New York where the allowance was greatest, it averaged around $1 a day a family.

Six states and the District of Columbia showed an increase in the number of families receiving aid in July. They were Arizona, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, Texas, and West Virginia. The New York State relief administration incurred the highest total obligation during the month, amounting to $11,228,641.38.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the capacity of chairman of the woman's division of the Mobilization for Human Needs, a national conference of private relief organizations, to be held here on Friday, said today that the object of the meeting was to bring home to people the realization that the Government only gives the absolutely bare necessities of relief and not always that.

"A great many people," she said, "are under the impression that they do not need to support private charities any longer; that the Government has appropriated money to take care of everything. The Government does not pay for many educational and social settlement activities, which, after all, are a necessity to real living."

She scored the "great many people who are sitting back comfortably and saying, 'Now that I have paid my taxes, the Government will take care of everything,'" because, she predicted, "they are going to wake up and find that the Government can't take care of everything."

More Jobs in Illinois To Save State $9,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—The improvement in employment manifested during the last few months is expected to save Illinois about $9,000,000 in unemployment relief expenditures for the remainder of this year, it was made known yesterday by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. This is roughly between one-seventh and one-eighth of what was spent in the single year ended Aug. 1 for relief in Illinois.

Originally the commission estimated that relief costs for the last six months of this year would run to at least $43,000,000. Now this figure has been revised to $34,000,000 in view of subsequent improvement in employment. Relief records of the commission show that some 80,000 families in the State have been dropped from relief rolls since last winter.

Fanny Farmer
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OLD-TIME
GOODNESS
IN THESE
MODERN TIMES

TWO POUNDS OR MORE 50¢ THE POUND

ONE POUND 60¢

1-33

'Let the User Pay,' City Planner Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7—Intelligent coöperation between the various governmental units that constitute the Philadelphia tri-state area of the Regional Planning Federation is the solution of the problems of community betterment, Mr. Herbert L. Badger, president of the federation here, said, when addressing the real estate board of this city recently.

Working together with the interests of the whole area at heart, no community will make the mistake of disregarding its neighbor in its plans for growth and expansion, Mr. Badger said in urging the continued support of federation by the 300 civic subdivisions that compose the 50-mile area of this district.

In harmony with the idea of regional planning, Mr. Badger pointed out that construction of public works should be accomplished under the plan of "pay as you go," or "let the user pay the cost," adding: "The Delaware River bridge is a successful example of making the user pay for the cost of a public improvement. The same principle finds wide application in water supply. In some communities in this region sewage disposal is being provided for on a similar basis."

Jury to Investigate Erie Train Wreck

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)

A grand jury inquiry to place possible criminal responsibility for a train wreck that resulted in 14 fatalities and injuries to scores was announced today after Mr. Frank Wooster, district attorney, clashed with counsel for the Erie Railroad.

Mr. Wooster, who announced the inquiry, intimated he was not satisfied with a statement by an Erie official holding Engineer M. H. King of Elmira solely responsible for the wreck. He was accused of running past signals.

Mr. King was at the throttle of a milk train which rammed the rear of the Atlantic flier, Chicago-New York express, Tuesday night. A wooden passenger car sandwiched between steel cars of the express was smashed to kindling wood by the impact. All of the fatalities occurred in this car.

New Air Service Started

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP)—United Air Lines, in association with Pan American Airways, announced yesterday the initiation of a new passenger, air mail and express service between Chicago and Mexico City. The trip will take a day and a half.

Holland Found Moving Toward Economic Nationalism Policy

Lack of Tangible Accomplishment by World Parley, Puts Dutch Into Position of Renouncing Roosevelt's World Tariff Truce

M. Claude A. Jagger, financial editor of the Associated Press, who was on the Associated Press staff covering the World Economic Conference at London, visited Amsterdam and other European financial centers at the close of the conference. There he gathered material used in the following story.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Dutch, free traders and leaders in world commerce for centuries, have become the first to renounce President Roosevelt's world tariff truce.

This reflects the bitter disappointment of the Netherlands over the lack of more tangible accomplishment at the World Economic Conference.

With its business dependent to an important degree upon world trade, Holland has been pressed severely by the depreciation in the pound sterling on one side and the exchange restrictions of Germany on the other.

The Government of Holland is now being pushed reluctantly into a policy of economic nationalism. With its intensive agricultural production, its leaders believe it may, if necessary, become to a large extent self-sufficient.

But with its lack of fuel and minerals, and its meager production of metal products and machinery, business and financial leaders acknowledge that Holland must continue to be a large importer, of American as well as other goods.

Holland is one of the few important European countries which manufactures no automobiles. It has been content to buy most of its cars from America. Despite its small area, its population is four-fifths as large as that of the entire Dominion of Canada, so it provides an important market.

Many months in advance of the economic conference, Holland joined with Belgium and Luxembourg in the Ouchy convention wherein it was agreed successively to reduce tariffs year by year. The rest of the world was invited to join, and the Dutch delegation went to London this summer with high hopes of extending the Ouchy plan.

Currency troubles of her neighbors have seriously impaired Dutch trade. Germany has been the chief market for Holland's highly developed dairy industry, but exchange restrictions have made it increasingly difficult to sell in the big German market. Holland also had enjoyed a substantial export trade in agricultural products to England, but the drop in the pound sterling has sharply increased the cost of Dutch goods to England.

Holland, with traditional conservatism of her financial leaders, has hoped to restore her trade by purely orthodox methods—that is, by maintaining the integrity of her currency, and gradually removing restrictions to trade which have grown out of the depression, so that commerce may eventually flow once more in the old channels.

The capital of Holland is chiefly invested in her colonial empire in the East Indies, where Dutch colonies have a population of some 60,000,000, engaged in extensive production of sugar, tobacco, rubber and other raw materials. The drop in commodity prices, in terms of gold, has, of course, severely depressed colonial trade.

There has been some agitation, among both domestic and colonial industrial and business interests, for devaluation of the Dutch currency, as a means of improving Holland's difficult position, but the very thought of currency inflation is repugnant to Hollanders generally. Germany's frightful experience with inflation was so close to the Dutch that any sort of monetary manipulation is viewed with alarm. Authorities agree that any inflation which may come in Holland will be fought to the last ditch.

Teachers Go On Strike For Six Months' Wages

SCRANTON, Penna., Sept. 7 (AP)—School bells rang yesterday in Old Forge borough, but nobody paid any attention to them. The reason was that more than 100 teachers went on strike because their request for six months' back pay had been refused.

Yesterday was the opening of the fall and winter term, but the 4000 pupils did not respond because of the action of the teachers. A committee of teachers left for Harrisburg to confer with officials at the State Department of Instruction.

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Tall Trees Held Paramount Need Of Bleak Farms

Wallace Tells Forestry Association Exodus to Cities Can Be Stopped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA, N. H., Sept. 7—Farmland forests, developed through careful land use planning and harnessed to agriculture, can stem the exodus from unprofitable farm lands; tall trees can turn the nation's bleak, abandoned farms from economic wastes to financial assets, and their timbers can build employment and satisfactory living standards for thousands of persons.

This is opinion of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, given in his paper on "The Restoration of Rural Life" read last night before the fifty-eighth annual convention of the American Forestry Association by Dr. A. F. Woods, of the New Hampshire Agriculture Department.

The roving lumber industry, traveling from one forest region to another, has been responsible in large measure for farm abandonment, Secretary Wallace believes. Invariably the localities where tax delinquency and farm abandonment are most prevalent are those where intensive lumbering has exhausted the forests.

"Many thousands of farms that supported families without difficulty while the industry provided a ready local market for the produce, immediately became submarginal for farming when the market passed away," Mr. Wallace continued.

The restoration of American rural communities to these wilderness-choked former farms is a matter of finding a source of income sufficient to support a population dense enough to make them socially attractive. Agriculture plus forestry, the Secretary believes, is the source.

A winning struggle against forest depredation looms on the horizon with acceptance of the lumber code by private forest owners, Col. Henry S. Graces, dean of the Yale Forest School, declared. The Secretary of Agriculture will call a conference to determine the basis of regional forest practice codes, also to outline program of public coöperation measures.

"This tremendously important step," Colonel Graves said, "holds out possibility of initiation of first steps in forest conservation by a great number of timber operators." Its success will depend both on the genuine effort of private owners and on support of coöperative measures by the Government and states. The public has a large part to play both through building up of forest reservations and in aid of private forestry."

Colonel Graves declared the great service of public forests is to support local forest industries on a permanent basis. This would give permanency and vitality to communities, would aid agriculture in the vicinity and furnish opportunities for part-time farming.

An all-day 115-mile field trip preceded the meeting. Two hundred foresters and their families jammed into 57 cars for a tour of developments in the White Mountain National Forest. Mr. James E. Scott, supervisor, conducted the party. Dolly Copp Camp, largest eastern national forest camp, was inspected. Although cleared of the usual nightly array of 200 tents, the camp was impressive in size and beauty.

Civilian Conservation Corps work came in for praise, especially Bear Notch Road. On this scenic highway leading from Bartlett, vistas have been opened which may develop this 23-mile drive into one of the finest eastern scenic treasures, Mr. Scott believes.

Police Plan Moro Clean Up

MANILA, Sept. 7 (AP)—A strong punitive force to clean up the remaining Moro outlaws has been organized on Jolo Island in the southern Philippines, insular constabulary hearquarters reported here today. The force was organized after a pitched battle yesterday between a constabulary detachment and a band of outlaws in which 19 men were killed.

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Youth Movement Launched—to School Over New England

Schools in many New England cities and towns are witnessing a concerted "youth movement" in their direction today, as forces of summer-aired and sun-tanned boys and girls don school suits and fresh pinafores, arm themselves with forgotten books and pencils and concentrate mobilization on a common enemy—ignorance.

In Boston, everything is in readiness for them, according to Superintendent Patrick T. Campbell. The total enrollment is 136,000 or about 3000 more than last year. The increase is largely expected in the high schools, however, particularly in the number of postgraduates.

Reports from suburban towns whose schools opened yesterday all indicate greater enrollment, a large part of which is believed to be due to those taking special courses because of the scarcity of jobs. In Malden, all former records were broken by an enrollment of 9600, necessitating the use of Center School for an overflow of pupils from the high school. Winthrop, Milton and Quincy reported overflow classes in public grammar schools.

New additions to schools have been provided throughout Boston, and all buildings are reported in good repair. Alterations were made during the summer, and in some cases earlier. According to Mr. William Drummey, superintendent of school construction, $710,800 has been spent this year for such repairs and alterations, while another $160,000 is expected to be expended by Christmas.

Arms Factory Forms Employees' Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7—The Winchester Repeating Arms Company, one of this city's largest employers, has solved its labor problems arising out of the company's participation in the National Recovery Act by forming a council of 20 workers.

The council will be known as the "Winchester Representation Plan," and comprises 10 members, who are elected from among the workers by their fellow workers, and 10 employees, selected by the management of the company. Company executives, foremen and others having power to hire or discharge are not qualified for membership in the council, according to the plan.

The varied nature of the articles manufactured by the company led the firm to the conclusion that the council was a necessity for the proper operation of the plant under the NRA codes. These articles come under different codes which give rise to different working hours and to wages.

Mr. Clarence W. Hutt, public relations representative of the company said that the plan was conceived to promote coöperation between the company and the employers, to give employees a voice in matters of mutual interest, including safety, sanitation, hours of work, etc.; to provide an orderly and expeditious procedure for the prevention and adjustment of differences, and to afford a means through which the management may furnish information of interest to employees regarding the company's affairs.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle to moderate north to east winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler in southwest portion tonight.

Other New England States: Generally fair tonight and Friday; somewhat cooler tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to northeast or east winds and generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	82	Miami, Fla.	82	88
Bismarck	70	86	Minneapolis	70	84
Boston	68	82	Montreal	58	76
Buffalo	66	76	Nantucket	70	78
Calgary	40	44	New Orleans	78	90
Charleston	78	84	New York	68	84
Chicago	74	94	Norfolk, Va.	76	84
Cincinnati	68	92	North Platte	66	96
Denver	64	94	Philadelphia	70	86
Dodge City	68	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	110
Eastport, Me.	56	72	Pittsburgh	70	86
Hatteras	76	82	Portland, Me.	62	76
Honolulu, T.H.	76	..	Raleigh	68	74
7 p.m. Sept. 6	..	80	St. Louis	76	94
Helena, Mont.	54	70	Salt Lake City	66	94
Huron, S. D.	74	90	San Francisco	56	72
Jacksonville	76	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	86
Kansas City	74	90	Seattle	54	64
Key West	84	90	Tampa	80	80
Los Angeles	56	80	Washington	68	86
Memphis	72	88	Williston, S.D.	72	78

A—9 a. m. Sept. 7.
B—Maximum Sept. 6.
The temperature at 2:30 was 58.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 2:13 p. m., Friday 2:38 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:40 p. m.

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'Good-By, Old Pal'

The Christian Science Monitor—Ewing Galloway

School Parts Chums

Trinity Workers Pay To Finish Chapel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7—When the donor of Trinity College's new chapel, because of financial reverses, found himself unable to complete the task, 60 workmen contributed $2000 from their pay to finish the construction, President Remsen B. Ogilby of the college has revealed.

The chapel cost approximately $1,000,000 and was completed last spring. All but the tower of the Gothic stone structure, which houses the Trinity carillon, had been finished last winter when work was halted because of lack of funds.

"Contributing from their own wages $2000 for materials," President Ogilby said, "they (the workmen) said they would even save the cost of architectural supervision by accepting the responsibility of completing the tower themselves."

Colburn Elected Head Of Mayflower Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 7—Preceding adjournment of the thirteenth annual congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants yesterday, Mr. Burnham Standish Colburn of Asheville, N. C., was elected governor-general for the coming year.

Formerly one of the deputy governors of the society and governor of the North Carolina branch, Mr. Colburn is a graduate of the University of Michigan, a banker and descendant of Capt. Myles Standish. Mr. Harold G. Murray of New York City was elected secretary general; Mr. Frederick Dwight, New York, treasurer, general and Mr. William McAuslan, Boston, historian general.

Trail Is Nearly Completed; Boy Scouts Cease Labors

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 7—After nearly completing five miles of a ski trail up Mount Madison, members of the Daniel Webster Council, Boy Scouts, have suspended work for the present season, leaving three of their number to point up the trail.

Mr. J. Hamilton Lewis, Boy Scout executive for New Hampshire, stated that the course had been cut through the entire five miles of length, beginning at the Dolly Copp Camps in Gorham. Some of the trail will be improved in another season. It is to be a permanent memorial to the Daniel Webster Council of Boy Scouts, of which Gov. John G. Winant is executive head.

Events

Brookline Outdoor Concert, request program, by People's Symphony Orchestra, Dean Playground, Brookline, 8:

Overture, "Leonore" .... Beethoven
Waltz Ballet .... Rappaport
Aria from "La Gioconda" .... Ponchielli
Maude Erickson
Interpretative Dance, "The Spartan Girl Warrior's Song" .... Heller
Elaine Fairfield
Waltz, "Girls of Baden" .... Komzak
Interpretative Dance, Caprice .... Paganinni-Kreisler
Elaine Fairfield
"Dreams of Love" .... Liszt
Piano solo, Finale to F-Sharp Minor Concerto .... Ebell
Hans Ebell
Selections from "Chocolate Soldier" .... Strauss
Solo, "My Hero"
Maude Erickson
"Indian Summer" .... Herbert
March Slave .... Tchaikovsky

Final day, West Tisbury Fair, all evening.

Topsfield Fair, daily, through Sept. 9.

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum — "The Masquerader," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"This Day and Age" 1:55, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25 p. m.
Loew's State—"Broadway to Hollywood," 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:50 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Conference on Business and Investments: Discussion of Communism, Socialism and Fascism, beginning at 9:45; discussion of NRA by Mr. Donald Richberg, General Johnson's first assistant, and other topics, beginning 2:30; Richard Knight Auditorium, Babson Park, Wellesley Hills, through Sept. 10.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: American Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Topsfield Fair, daily, through Sept. 9.

Charlemont Fair, through Sept. 9.

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Turn Back the Clock."
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"One Sunday Afternoon."

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Better Trade Treaty Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

change must be used to settle the accounts of European merchants before taking care of those in America. To this practice the United States objects. It demands that its merchants shall receive similar treatment.

America's trade relations with Brazil were adequately set forth late in 1932 by the American Chamber of Commerce at São Paulo. Figures set up showed that during 1931 Brazilian exports to the United States came to more than 43 per cent of what the entire nation sold. Only two-thirds as much as the total accredited to the United States was sold to Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. And as for imports, Brazil was shown to have purchased about one-third less goods from the United States than it bought from the four European countries mentioned. Such figures are interesting; but what makes them stand up is that when at the end of 1931 Brazil compared notes to find whether or not its sales were more than its purchases it found that it had a favorable trade balance, and that the sales it had made to the United States had produced a profit outdoing the European nations three times over.

Influence Trade

Facts like these are sure to influence trade negotiations now going on in Washington. And especially if Brazil should ask for lower tariffs on products competing with the American farmer. The United States even during depression years brought an average of $100,000,000 of Brazilian products.

This was a considerable sum. Consequently, the logical question, as trade parleys begin, is: Has Brazil been discriminating against the American manufacturer during the last several years? The reply is, yes and no. Yes, so far as prompt payment of bills is concerned, and no, so far as actual trade goes, since statistics show that during the last 18 years Brazilian purchases from the United States have increased around 30 per cent, compared to 25 per cent for Germany and Great Britain.

Perhaps the fact that American exports to Brazil have actually increased has had something to do with America's sudden desire to negotiate with all southern countries. Perhaps the real incentive is the Roosevelt policy for closer inter-American ties. But whatever may be the cause, American statisticians have made the discovery that America's best chances for increased commerce are in Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico and Venezuela. They have found that in Peru, Uruguay and Bolivia the opportunities are not so good. And that in Argentina, the richest of the Latin-American countries, the chances are weak. It seems that in Argentina British interests have forestalled American manufacturers, and the duplication of agricultural products of the pampas and the Mississippi Valley is too close.

It is significant data. It has set the United States to work negotiating for new commercial treaties. It has rekindled a faith in Pan-Americanism. It has raised the forthcoming Pan-American conference at Uruguay to a major event.

Air Service Shortens Boston-Mexico Time

A one and one-half day airplane trip from Boston to Mexico City is now effective as a result of speedier schedules, it was announced today by Mr. E. J. Whitcomb, New England traffic representative of United Air Lines. This constitutes one of the longest flights over land in the world.

Under the schedules now operative, passengers, mail and express leaving Boston at 6:30 p. m. via American Airways leave New York on one of United Air Lines three-mile-a-minute speed planes shortly after midnight, with arrival in San Antonio, Texas, at 6:30 p. m. That evening an overnight train is taken to Brownsville on the border, and then a plane to Mexico City, arriving there shortly after noon. Several days are saved over surface transportation.

Babson Sees Danger Of Excessive Rises In Retail Prices

The greatest need in the NRA campaign is for the retailer to be reasonable in his price raising, Mr. Roger Babson, founder and head of Babson Institute, declared in the course of a question box period held in connection with the National Business Conference now in session at Richard Knight Auditorium here.

Mr. Babson asserted that the success of the entire drive depends upon how far the retailer's advance in prices is allowed to go. He said that labor, the manufacturer and the consumer are causing no worry in the campaign. Let these forces take care of themselves while more effort is placed upon checking radical retail price rises, the statistician warned.

Where manufacturers have raised goods 10 cents over former prices, retailers are pushing them up three and four times this amount, Mr. Babson continued. There is absolutely no need for this, he said, and action must be taken to prevent such violations which spells disaster for the NRA.

"Retailers won't take in more money by effecting radical price rises," Mr. Babson said. "Increased volume of goods is the only thing that will do the trick and the sooner retailers over the United States realize this, the sooner they will find themselves out of the 'red.'"

Maine-Boston Plane Schedules Advanced

A change in schedule of the late afternoon passenger plane of Boston-Maine Airways from Bangor, Waterville and Portland to Boston, effective today, was announced by Traffic Manager W. O. Wright.

Under the new schedule, which will make for more convenient connections at Boston with a plane for New York City, the leaving time of the plane from Bangor will be 4:30 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) instead of 5:10 as at present.

Similarly the new schedule from Waterville will be 5:05 p. m., instead of 5:40. From Portland departure will be at 5:55 p. m., instead of 6:35. The plane will arrive in Boston at 6:45 p. m., instead of 7:25 as at present.

The new schedules of the air subsidiary of the Boston & Main Railroad and the Maine Central Railroad will make positive connections with a plane due in New York City at 9:40 p. m., and will also enable the New England airline to maintain an all-daylight flight schedule on its lines.

Beer Sale Permits Refused for Fairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 7—However much of a demand there may be for the beverage or whatever arguments may be urged by county fair managements that the sale of beer is necessary from a monetary standpoint, "sale of beer on the fairgrounds of this State will not be permitted," it is announced in an order from Mr. Ralph W. Caswell, chairman of the New Hampshire Liquor Control Commission.

None of the many applications for temporary permission involving the sale of beer have been granted.

"After giving the matter much serious consideration," states Mr. Caswell, "the commission feels that there is no provision in the New Hampshire law such as would grant permission."

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'Little Italy' Gets Atmosphere By Curley's Æsthetic Help

North End Prado, Mayor Insists, Must Have Terrazzo Flooring, and Venus Must Be Found and Placed in Appropriate Setting

Venus, mythical goddess of beauty, may yet shine upon the drabness of the North End. Beauty prepares to shimmer against a background of tenements. The plashing waters of fountains, the glimmer of lights, of flowers, and of terrazzo flooring are gathering toward the forming of an oasis in the vicinity of Hanover Street. The true Italian atmosphere is coming to dwell in Boston's little Italy.

Down in the Mayor's office the plans of the North End Prado crackled as they were smoothed out on his honor's desk.

"Beautiful," the Mayor murmured feelingly. He rested his hands on the desk and gazed at the rows of trees, the classic stone benches, the flower beds that appeared in the penciled drawing of the architect. "Beautiful! Exquisite!" The gentlemen of the press paused, impressed, pencils poised.

"But it needs a terrazzo flooring," the Mayor went on. "A colored terrazzo flooring. Nardini, show the gentlemen the picture of the Italian Prado."

"Si, Signor!" Mr. Nardini opened the fat, leather-covered album. He shuffled through highly colored pages till he came to one more flamboyantly lovely than all the rest. There were beautiful flowers in red, some painstaking artist had worked cunningly. There was a fountain that played under colored lights about a marble statue. And the terrazzo flooring—exquisite! It was pink. It was blue. It was pale green. It glowed under the lights and the artist's brush.

"Beautiful!" breathed the Mayor. "That's the way they make them in Italy. And the people go there. They go by the hundreds. They walk up and down and smell the flowers, and watch the fountain. And the terrazzo flooring is exquisite. Exquisite! And somebody is singing 'O Sole Mio.' Beautiful!"

"And Venus. There should be a Venus in the Prado. Right in the center with the fountain playing over her. Let me see, we've got a Venus somewhere. We put her out in Franklin Park till someone kicked about it, and we had to bring her in. Franklin Park is no place for Venus. But she belongs in a Prado. Nardini shows the boys that picture of Venus."

A swift flurry of glowing pages and Venus shines in all her beauty before a fountain.

"There she is, boys! And she belongs in the middle of the Prado. With terrazzo flooring. Beautiful!"

The boys gazed. The vision of the Prado unfolded before their eyes. The people were there in their hundreds. Fountains played against a background of roses. Somewhere in the distance North End tenors sang "O Sole Mio." It was beautiful. Especially the terrazzo flooring.

The architect reluctantly rolled up his plans. Mr. Nardini proudly closed his album. "Beautiful," murmured one of the scribes, feelingly.

Work on the demolition of the firetraps of the North End goes on. In due time the Prado will appear. Will it have a terrazzo flooring? Will Venus dominate the promenade in all her beauty? And will someone sing "O Sole Mio"? There is an answer.

Officials Move to Aid In Florida Storm Relief

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 7 (AP)—With thousands of persons reported homeless or in need of assistance as a result of Monday's hurricane, state and federal officers yesterday moved to aid the American Red Cross in emergency relief.

Gov. Dave Sholtz issued a proclamation designating the Red Cross as the official relief agency, and urged citizens to contribute to the efforts of the Red Cross because the needs of the sufferers "will be beyond the resources of the affected area."

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1 lb. Mallow Moon asst. Jellies 54c
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continues offering beautiful coats for much less than replacement prices.
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STETSON HEADQUARTERS

Roosevelt Aims to Keep Out of Cuba

(Continued from Page 1)

Government exists to communicate with.

That the President's frankness should have won over the four southern diplomats was not unexpected. However, that this same sincere personality can be transmitted to the foreign ministers of the nations in question remains to be learned. That they will respond favorably is seen likely, especially as trade negotiations are or will be soon under way between their countries and the United States. Brazil, for example, desires that a duty-free American market for coffee should be maintained, and Argentina has much at stake commercially with the North.

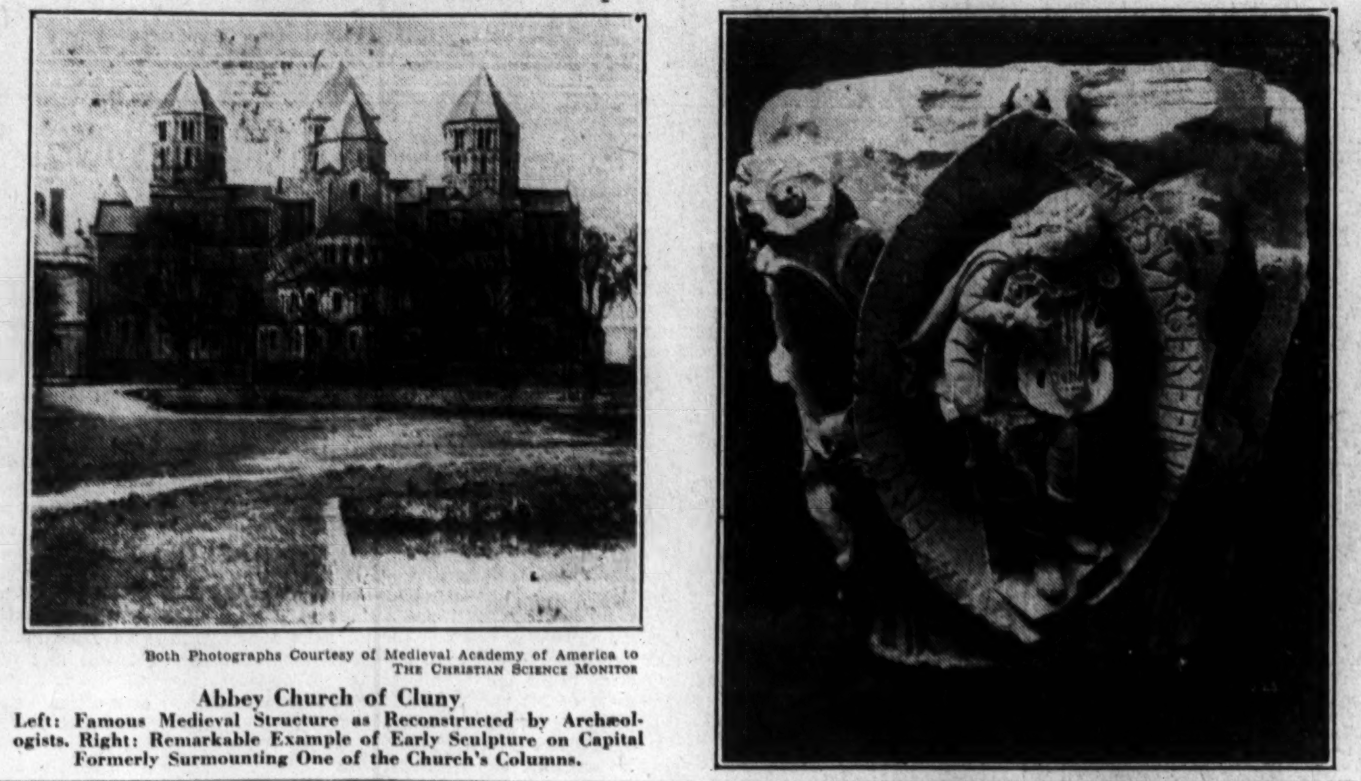
Inquiries in other Latin-American quarters here as to the reactions to President Roosevelt's surprising conference reveal a practically unanimous favorable response to his request for moral coöperation.

It is pointed out that by his candidness he had in so far as possible forestalled unfair criticism should the United States be compelled to go into Cuba. Intervention, it is explained, would naturally have an unfortunate effect upon the scheduled Pan-American conference at Montevideo in December. However, should the Latin-American countries, upon having urged Cuba to restore law and order meet rebuff, and, as a last resort, American troops were shipped to Cuba, President Roosevelt's earnest efforts to avoid such a step would soften any likely rancor among the 19 Latin-American nations attending the conference.

It was also further noted that no thoughtful Latin-American observer, regardless of his dislike for the Platt Amendment, with its right of American intervention, could fail to recognize the difficulty confronting the United States by virtue of its material interests in Cuba.

Calmer students of the Cuban situation are coming to believe that the United Seates not only is willing to coöperate with a Cuban government, but is anxious to assist in the rehabilitation of the Cuban republic. To these students the new hope has come that through the Roosevelt policy of non-interference the possibility of all inter-American coöperation is about to be realized. "What concerns one nation concerns all," is their motto.

Forerunner of Europe's Great Gothic Cathedrals



Both Photographs Courtesy of Medieval Academy of America to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Abbey Church of Cluny

Left: Famous Medieval Structure as Reconstructed by Archæologists. Right: Remarkable Example of Early Sculpture on Capital Formerly Surmounting One of the Church's Columns.

Situation in Cuba At Crisis as Junta Tackles Its Problems

Copyright, 1933, by the Associated Press

HAVANA, Sept. 7—Cuba's turbulent situation had reached an impasse today for which no one saw any but a bloody solution.

The Leftist Administration continued on the surface to be optimistic that their coup d'etât of Tuesday would be successful and declared order would be maintained and there would be no American intervention.

But all sections of the more conservative opposition groups saw intervention as an accomplished fact unless there is an abrupt change in the tense situation.

Among these latter factions were members of the A B C secret society, the followers of former President Menocal, and a considerable part of another important revolutionary body, the O C R R, among whom fears of a counter-revolution were expressed.

Junta Tackles Problem

In the face of this acute crisis the Administration—a five-man junta set up after soldiers, sailors and national police ousted commissioned officers and obtained the resignation of President de Cespedes' month-old provisional government — courageously tackled head-on its most dangerous problems.

It secretly resolved to disarm all civilians and began to try to restore to their former positions officers ousted Monday night and Tuesday morning. Impartial observers believed that neither effort would be crowned with success.

Unnumbered thousands of students, ABC members, OCRR men and others have pistols and rifles and machine guns, for which ammunition was issued in large quantities from the barracks Monday and Tuesday. During the present crisis, it is generally believed, these men will not give up their weapons unless forced to do so.

The army problem was even more difficult. It was learned last night that a considerable difference of opinion obtains in the rank and file of the army regarding the wisdom of their coup, and a disposition of several detachments to back track, to recall the deposed officers, and to ask the restoration of the de Cespedes Government was expressed.

Reported As Divided

Military units at Camp Columbia, origin of the movement for a "purely revolutionary government," at San Ambrosio barrocks, and at Camaguey were reported divided on the course of events.

It was considered significant that Sergeant Fulgencio Batista, a leader in the anti-de Cespedes revolt, and others of the executive commission now in power refused to give out the total number of officers subject to reinstatement nor any of their names.

Credence to reports was lent by the refusal of many officers to reassume their commands, preferring to await developments.

The commission met a long time last night. When the session ended at 1:05 a.m., they announced that complete order reigned throughout the island. Señor Ramon Grau San Martin, a junta member, said the long-closed University of Havana would be reopened Oct. 1.

Sergeant Batista told the Associated Press that the deposed officers would be reinstated according to a selective process, in which only those having the confidence of the soldiers and the people would be retained, and that the highest rank would be that of lieutenant-colonel.

The officers' reluctance was explained by the belief that none of them is willing to compromise his position by accepting the new movement.

In the presence of an Associated Press representative, Sergeant Batista received several of the younger officers, privates, corporals, and sergeants. They saluted him solemnly as chief of the army. Their demeanor was not enthusiastic.

For an unexplained reason, a strong guard was placed on all four sides of the presidential palace at 3 a.m.

State of Agitation

Rumors circulated freely that all revolutionary factions—opponents of the Machado régime, which toppled Aug. 12 and gave way to the short-lived de Cespedes régime—were in a state of intense agitation.

Scores of automobiles went to and from the residences of Menocal and Col. Carlos Mendieta, prominent Opposition leaders, and ABC headquarters constantly throughout the night.

Army headquarters began monitoring telephone calls to the interior. The only other communication system in use at night is the government telegraph.

Of the 150 members of the American colony who had taken refuge in the National Hotel, designated American territory, all but 40 returned to their homes last night, but this number today had been increased to 60.

Sailors from the United States destroyer McFarland had not landed early today. The American destroyer Sturtevant was lying by at Santiago, where strikes, reportedly inspired by Communists, continued.

Other American warships, the destroyer Bainbridge and the cruiser Richmond, were expected to arrive shortly with the announced purpose of protecting American lives and property.

Statement Issued

In this connection Sergeant Batista issued a manifesto saying:

"The diplomatic representative of the United States (Ambassador Sumner Welles) has accepted our acts; we can affirm emphatically that there is no danger of American intervention, as the Ambassador has repeatedly said that Cubans themselves must solve their domestic problems."

An unidentified army sergeant broadcast a threat to fire on marines if they attempted to intervene. Several students issued like statements.

Junta members and others said American intervention would have been welcomed in those troubled days in mid-August, just before army officers rebelled against Machado, but now the possibility was seen that extremist factions would resort to guerrilla warfare if intervention comes.

It was pointed out that the large number of soldiers available could dominate rural sections.

The rumor went the rounds today that followers of Menocal would attempt a counter-coup and would, if successful, rule with an iron hand until complete order was restored.

Reports from seemingly reliable sources said Communist agitators have been busy in army ranks, seeking to swing the soldiers into another revolution. Persons distributing handbills urging military men to join in a "Communist revolution" were arrested and sent to Cabana fortress.

From the interior came reports that workers took over four sugar mills, three of them owned by American companies. The mills are the Chaparra and Delcias in Oriente Province, properties of the Cuban Sugar Refining Company, the Banaguas in Oriente, owned by the Antilla American Company, and the Hormiguero, a Cuban-owned plant with offices in New York under the name of Hormiguero Central Company.

Batista–Cuban Revolt Leader

By the Associated Press

ALMOST overnight, Señor Fulgencio Batista has become a center of activity in the latest difficulties in Cuba.

A few days ago he was a top sergeant in the Cuban Army. In the new revolution he took charge of the military under the title of "revolutionary chief of the armed forces of the Republic." He had been stationed at Camp Columbia.

Señor Batista, regarded as an outstanding court stenographer, is full of energy. There is seldom a time when his face does not bear a smile. He is square-jawed with a powerful physique, black hair and is of medium height.

Of a polite nature, his experience as court stenographer for nearly every military trial held in Cuba dates back about eight years. In that time he became acquainted with students and oppositionists tried for activity against former President Machado.

This leader of the army in the bloodless overthrow of President de Cespedes and his Cabinet, in office a bare 22 days after the hastened departure of General Machado, explained the movement as "the result of plans of civilian leaders." Each, he added, expects to return to his place in the ranks as soon as circumstances permit replacement by officers of the army, whose uniforms have not been "stained by unworthy acts against the people."

His associates in the movement were an attorney, a professor of anatomy, a banker, an editor, and a professor of penal law, Señor Guillermo Portela, who is the nominal President before the diplomatic corps. Also included were enlisted soldiers and sailors, civilians of various factions, led by the students' organization.

In speaking of the revolution, he asserted Communistic tendencies in the armed forces would not be tolerated.

With the major part of the task completed, Señor Batista retired for a few winks of sleep, with the admonition that he was not to be disturbed even though shells began dropping in Havana's streets.

U. S. Citizens in Cuba Number About 5000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—American residents in Cuba numbered approximately 6000 at the beginning of this year, but State Department officials today said the American population has been reduced in recent months and is not now believed to exceed 5000 regular residents.

Citizens of the United States have invested approximately $1,000,000,000 in Cuba, but at present values this sum has been greatly reduced.

Cuba's census of 1930 indicated there were nearly 300,000 foreigners living permanently in Cuba. Spaniards who have never become naturalized make up nearly two-thirds of this population. British subjects from various West Indian islands are also numerous. Cuba's entire population is slightly less than 4,000,000.

Marines at Quantico Are Ready for Orders

MARINE BARRACKS, QUANTICO, Va., Sept. 7 (AP)—The seventh marine regiment was reported today to the commanding general here "to be fully organized and ready to go" to Cuba.

Col. Richard P. Williams, regimental commander, said the 1250 officers and men could be loaded out of Quantico within two hours. They were ready to start the movement on a moment's notice.

Awaiting orders, the troops were sent to drill and lectures which included "occupation and pacification of towns" and "relations with the civilian population."

Special training was ordered for the one-pounder and mortar gunners, machine-gun squads and signal men. Riflemen were put through the regular infantry drill.

Spain Watching Cuba

MADRID, Sept. 7 (AP) — Foreign Minister De Loy Rids informed the Cabinet today that Spain is watching developments in Cuba most closely, both in regard to Cuba itself and in regard to the interests of the great number of Spaniards living there.

Wide Search Planned For Missing Balloonists

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP)—Officials of the International Air Races awaited further reports today before ordering a widespread search for the two remaining balloonists in the James Gordon Bennett balloon race.

Late last night when the bags, piloted by Mr. Ward Van Orman, an American, and Capt. Franciznek Hynek of Poland, were still unreported since their takeoff here last Saturday, Mr. Cliff Henderson, managing director of the races, said he would wait until today before ordering the search. Previous to this year the record for time in the air in the races was 49 hours.

Plan of Cluny's Abbey Restored From Old Ruins

World Art Congress in Denmark Hears of Work on Noted Monument

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7—Adventures of a "Detective in Architecture" were described here this morning by Dr. Kenneth J. Conant before the Thirteenth International Congress of the History of Art.

Dr. Conant, professor of fine arts at Harvard University, told members of the congress a tale of fascinating experiences connected with his excavations at the site of old Cluny Abbey, France, once the center of monasticism in the Middle Ages. His work was begun in 1927 under the auspices of the Medieval Academy of America and the Guggenheim Foundation.

Excavations showed, says Dr. Conant, that the great church was probably laid out according to the original project of 1088. It took nearly four centuries to complete the structure, he said, but only a few short months were needed to tear out the whole apsidal end.

Under orders issued by the Government of France, wreckers tore down the major part of the building and used the quarried blocks to build a stable. The remaining débris was scattered over the ground in all directions.

In 1930 the sarcophagus of Abbot St. Hugh, the first builder of the church was discovered. Last year, while engaged in reconstructing the pillars of the ambulatory, four sections of limestone columns were found supporting the roof of a wet-wash laundry near the outskirts of the town.

Prof. A. Kingsley Porter, says Dr. Conant, believed that this portion of the church was constructed between 1088 and 1095, when the altars were dedicated by Pope Urban II and three of his suite, then on their way from Rome to preach the First Crusade.

In 1931 a secret passage leading from the Abbey to a neighboring castle was discovered. The passage is believed to have served as a secret communication with the Abbey's castle at Lourdon, three miles away.

"This resurrection of the old buildings at Cluny," says Dr. Conant, "will certainly call for a modification of certain parts of the history of Romanesque art as it has been written. The church in general was a precocious monument, and it supports the theory that the fine arts develop by great impulses from gifted men in important monuments, rather than the theory which postulates a gradual development in minor monuments. There must have been several gifted sculptors inspired by the Byzantine for they got far beyond the Romanesque of the period."

Swimmer Makes Pet Of Playful Porpoise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bridlington, Eng.

FOLKS here who have been looking for the ideal swimming companion have been given an idea by a porpoise which has made friends with a professional diver.

Every day at 12 sharp the porpoise comes to the pier head to go swimming with Mr. A. Gautier when he gives his exhibitions from Bridlington pier.

So near together do they dive and turn that Mr. Gautier recently received a heavy flip on the side with the porpoise's tail.

Mr. Gautier, it is reported, avers the incident was quite unintentional, as the leathery cetacean is "a very old friend."

New Orleans Tells Why

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La. — New Orleans is not menaced by the kidnaping racket, police authorities say. Years ago, citizens of this city, outraged at the hold the Mafia had over the city, rose up in indignation and hanged 11 members of the gang. Since then organized crime never has been able to get a foothold here.

Broad Expansion Of India Aviation Aim of New Firm

First College for Natives Planned as Government Backs Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—Expansion of air transport in India is the aim of Indian National Airways, Ltd., which has just been formed with an authorized capital of 3,000,000 rupees. The board of directors consists of prominent Indians and Europeans.

Plans for early establishment of the first aeronautical college are being considered by the directors, so that Indians can be equipped with the best technical and practical knowledge obtainable.

The scope for employment of Indians widens as a result of the decision of the Government of India to develop the country's air lines. Opportunities for aeronautical training offered by the different flying clubs in India have been limited in the past.

The need is therefore for supplementing the training given by the provision of facilities for an aeronautical school fully equipped not only for flying instruction but for thorough training of ground engineers.

Delhi has been suggested as the most suitable center for the school, as it is centrally located and will be the most important link in both trans-India routes and feeder routes which are now under consideration.

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flavor
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Enjoy its delicate flavor yourself. Ivanhoe comes to you with all its original fresh creamy goodness guarded by the Ivanhoe seal of protection. And notice that this jar, when empty, is ideal to use at preserving-time. Sold at good grocers in quarts and pints. Ivanhoe Foods Inc., Auburn, N. Y.

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The Young Folks' Page

The Boyhood Trail

By WILLIAM B. WARREN

Part IV

IT WAS a warm, sultry night. Rusty, with a group of the boys had just left Scout Headquarters where they had been before the Court of Honor to receive the Merit Badges they had earned.

The months had slipped by and it was nearly two years since Rusty's first experience with Boy Scouts. He was now a First Class Scout and on his sleeve were the coveted two green bars which proclaimed him a Patrol Leader.

Steady and faithful work at the steamship office had afforded him the opportunity to move with his mother into a small apartment uptown where they could live comfortably, if economically.

Rusty was speaking.

"Boy, but that Seamanship Merit Badge is a tough one," he said. "It's going to take a lot of hard study to earn that, but I'm going to get it. I want to go into Sea Scouting next year, and it will all help."

"What did you get tonight, Rusty," asked one of the boys, "Firemanship?"

"Yes," he answered, "and boy, did they put us through a tough quiz! You sure have to know your stuff to get by that board."

"Are you going on the overnight hike with us Friday?" one of the smaller boys asked Rusty.

"Not this week, I'm afraid. You see, this is the last week of night school for the year and I haven't missed a session yet. But after this week I'll be on 'em all, and then you fellows had better be on your toes!"

A Call to Action

They had reached the corner where they had to separate for their various homes. Bidding the others good-night, Rusty and his Assistant Patrol Leader, Harry Blake, who lived near him, turned their steps toward home. They had covered about half the distance, when their conversation was interrupted by the screams of a woman. Without a word, they both started on the run in the direction of the sound. As they rounded the corner they saw a woman running toward them.

"Fire!" she screamed, as she spied the two boys. "Fire! O, my baby!"

"Look," cried Rusty, pointing down the street. Smoke was pouring out of the windows of a little frame house a short distance away. As they looked, bright red flames licked up through the roof.

The woman continued to cry. "O, my poor baby! She is locked in her room upstairs!"

"Harry, pull in the alarm and stay by the box. I'm going down to the house." Rusty had taken command of the situation.

By this time, the neighborhood had been aroused and kindly neighbors were listening to the woman's story, and offering conflicting advice and counsel.

Before Rusty had reached the burning house he saw that the fire was confined, for the present, to the second floor and the attic. He dashed up and tried the front door but it was locked. With his flat hand he then broke the front window, reached through, unlocked it, and crawled in.

The smoke was stifling. He groped his way until he found the kitchen, where he soaked his neckerchief in water and tied it around his nose and mouth. It was a little easier to breathe, now.

"Hello," he called as loudly as he could. Above the crackling of the flames he was sure he heard the cry of a child. It came from the second floor. He worked his way to the hallway but discovered that the fire was licking about the railing at the top. Back through the kitchen he ran to the back stairway. No fire here yet. In a bound he was up the whole flight.

"Hello," he called again and listened. Again came that answering cry. Dashing to the room from whence he was sure the cry had come, he found the door locked. As he rattled the knob, a child's voice called, "Mamma."

Rusty Forces an Entrance

The flames were fast eating their way toward where Rusty stood. Picking up a chair near at hand, he hurled it with all his strength at the door. The panel gave way, and he stepped through into the room. A thick wall of smoke checked his progress momentarily. He called out once more: "Hello." This time there was no answer. Surely the previous cries had come from here. Groping his way about he stumbled over a cot bed upon which, lying with her little head buried under a pillow, lay a small child. He shook her but there was no response. Quickly picking her up and crawling on hands and knees, he worked his way toward the door. Once out into the hall again he started for the stairs, but a sheet of flame leaped out across his path. Beyond this barrier was comparative safety. The flames had not reached the back stairs yet. He must think quickly now if ever.

Snatching a quilt from a near-by bed, he wrapped it about the child. Then summoning all his courage and strength, and with a prayer on his lips, he rushed toward the flames that were blocking his way to safety. The heat was unbearable. But at last, the stairs! He felt his way down. Never had he walked down a longer flight of stairs. Was there no end to them? There must be and he must find it. What was that? Someone was standing in his way now. He tried to call to them to move but his throat was so dry that no sound came. He must get through! At last, was this the bottom? No, he was still going down—falling—falling.

* * *

"Andy."

Slowly the boy opened his eyes. At first everything seemed a blur, then gradually things began to clear and he could make out his mother watching him from the foot of the bed.

"Hello, Mom," he said, and then noticing the bandages on his hand and arm—"Say—what's all this? What—O-o yes," as the events of last night's fire flashed through his mind. Suddenly he sat straight. "Mom, the baby—how is she?" he asked.

"She is all right now, Andy, and none the worse—thanks to you, my boy." His mother's voice sounded strange.

Rusty was afraid she was going to cry.

"Aw, shucks, Mom," he said, "any of the boys would have done the same thing. I happened to get there first this time, that's all—Say, how about something to eat?"

"Why, of course. I put a fruit salad on the ice for you. I'll get it."

He must have dozed after she left the room because the sound of voices seemed to arouse him. He looked up to see his mother standing in the doorway.

"Come right in," she was saying to someone behind her. "He's awake, now," and towering above his mother as she entered the room he saw the smiling face of Mr. Ross. The Scoutmaster stepped up to the bed and held out his hand to the boy.

Rusty grinned as he extended his own. "You'll have to excuse the left hand, 'Skipper.' The right one seems to be out of action this morning."

But Mr. Ross was not laughing as he gripped the boy's hand.

"Well done, Rusty," was all he said, but these few words meant worlds to the boy on the pillows.

Mr. Ross did not stay long. After seeing him to the door, Mrs. Coleman came back and, sitting on the edge of the bed, she took Rusty's hand in hers.

"Andy," she said, and her eyes were wet, "I just want you to know that your mother is very proud of you."

There was a suspicious moisture in Rusty's eyes.

"Gee, Mom," he said, "it's a pretty good old world after all, isn't it—when you get on the Right Trail!"

[The End.]

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dorothy Slamin of Waltham, Mass., United States National High School Drum Major Champion.

Twirling the Baton

New England's Girl Drum Major Champion

A CURLY-HEADED girl of 17 has twirled her way to the high school drum major championship of the United States! And this achievement means that on the road to victory, the young band-mistress passed more than a hundred boys before the high honor was finally bestowed upon her recently at the national high school band contest in Chicago.

Miss Dorothy Slamin of Waltham, Mass., the "Watch City of America," can be rightfully proud of the title she holds, for it was deservingly won after years of practice and hard work.

Dorothy first started twirling the baton when she was 14. A drum major class was being formed in the junior high school she attended and she thought she would join and "have some fun." There were 60 in the class. They were instructed in how to hold a baton and told to practice with a broomstick at home.

Dorothy went home after the first session of the class that night and cut herself a piece of broomstick. She went out into her back yard to twirl the stick. But it was not an easy thing to do and she will always remember that first practice session. The stick just wouldn't stay in her hand. It dropped and dropped to the ground a hundred times.

Dorothy's back garden served as her practice headquarters and every night she would spend an hour or two with her "baton." Slowly she would accomplish a "move." (A move is a particular hold or twirl and Dorothy says she can do about 22 moves with her baton.) With the tutoring received at the school drum major class, and after many hours of practicing, she was soon able to swing the baton as well as many of the boys in her class.

As a result, she was chosen drum major of the junior high school band. Her first public appearance was at a state music festival, in which the junior band took part. In this contest, Dorothy was chosen "best girl drum major" in the State. Two weeks later, the New England high school band contest was held. Here, the young expert at baton twirling won the honor of New England champion drum major over both boys and girls.

The following year, as drum major of the high school band, Dorothy again carried away both the state and New England honor as "best drum major." In the meantime, she was being recognized by other bands, and the Waltham American Legion asked her to lead its band at a national contest held in Boston. Dorothy surprised the gathering by being named "best drum major" over about 48 grown-up drum majors from all parts of the country. Soon after this, at another Legion competition in Providence, she again won first prize.

This year, for the third consecutive time, Dorothy won both the state and New England drum major championships, besides winning the national contest in Chicago. A story goes with this honor and as few know about it, it should be told.

When those in charge of the contest planned the prize, they did not take into consideration that the winner might be a girl. And so a stay at a summer music camp for boys was offered to the drum major winning the national championship. Dorothy, however, was chosen the official winner, although the prize actually went to a boy.

Dorothy is going back to school next year to take a post graduate course. Although she may lead the band again in some way, she will not be the official drum major. There are others who should have the chance, she says.

There is a distinct art in twirling a baton, Dorothy points out. It is as much of a "wrist motion" as "finger manipulation." And a good drum major must use both hands, twirling first with one and then with the other. There are tricks with the baton, too, and Dorothy showed her interviewer how she can throw it into the air and catch it without a noticeable change in the momentum of its whirl.

At high school football games, Dorothy has thrown her baton 54 times over the cross bar of the goal posts. And she has missed catching it only twice, which is indeed quite a record when one realizes that the baton falls twirling rapidly from a height of more than 20 feet.

Dorothy wants to go to college after finishing her post graduate course. She would like to be drum major of a big college band. And, with all the experience she has had and with the honors she has won, it should not be very difficult for her to achieve this wish.

When she graduates from college, she would like to be a music teacher and an instructor in baton twirling. She is studying the piano now and last year played the trumpet in her high school orchestra.

C. G. M.

Owls and Their Ways

"THE wise old owl sat in an oak
And the more he saw the less
he spoke ——,"

is an admirable rime, as far as it goes, but unfortunately, it is a bit far from the truth, owls on the whole being by no means noted for intelligence.

Also, contrary to general belief, all owls see well by day, unless taken from darkness into sudden bright light, and the reason that occasionally an owl may be captured by hand in the daytime is due to his stupid belief that immobility renders him indiscernable.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Portrait of the Screech Owl

There are almost 200 species of owls, most of which are nocturnal prowlers, but some of which are daytime raiders. Their size ranges from 5 inches to 30, from the beak to the tip of the tail, and their stomping grounds anywhere from darkest (or brightest)Africa, as you will, to the arctic regions. The owl inhabiting these latter parts (Nyctia Scandiaca to the taxonomer) but Snowy Owl to you and me, is practically the only owl that shuns forests and lives by preference in windswept snowy wastes. True, if things get too bad, he moves a little further south till he reaches a "bread line," but on the whole the arctic is his playground, and nature paints him white for his own best protection.

Almost all owls are so lazy that they will not bother to build a nest of their own. Some, in desert sections, share the burrows of prairie dogs, and even rattlesnakes, all seeming to get along very well together; while in wooded areas the owl will discover some cast off hawk's nest or crow's nest for his quarters.

Of all owls, the only one with a reprehensible character seems to be **the Great Horned owl. He is not** averse to a chicken or so for dinner, and can raise havoc in a dovecote. Practically all other owls dine on vermin and insects, and are decidedly beneficial to have around.

There is one decidedly misnomered individual of the owl family, and we have his portrait herewith. He is the so-called Screech Owl. But certainly his melancholy little cry can never be rightly called a screech. Hearing in the dusk of a warm summer's night that plaintive little call, one can scarce but feel sorry for its owner, and then there will come that sweet little whistle, and something akin to a chuckle, and we think he may be a jolly little fellow after all.

Soft noiseless flight is another peculiarity of the genus. No owl feathers possess an after shaft, and every feather is of a clinging softness that muffles all sound, so that the bird may wing silently along, even ever so close to your face, and never the beat of the wings or the whistle of wind will you hear. Another peculiarity of all owls is the reversible property of the outer toes, the bird being capable of turning them completely backwards.

Owls are readily distinguishable by the cere hidden in the feathers of the face, and the disklike arrangement of the feathers about the eyes. Great, beautiful orbs, these eyes usually are, and yet, on close inspection, betray the stupidity of the bird.

An owl can make a delightful pet. With a little feeding he readily adopts itself to a new home, and after a short time may be let loose and will always return. It is a bird that should never be harmed, but always protected. Even the Horned Owl in non-poultry raising districts, is a friend to man, and well worthy of your protection.

L. T. O.

Wanted—An International Dance

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

"I WANT someone to invent a jolly new dance, an international one never yet seen," said the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, when welcoming the visitors from 12 different countries who came to perform traditional dances at the Scout and Guide International Festival in London.

"There is great international value in this Folk Dancing," he went on, "because it brings us all together and produces a spirit of comradeship. Spread this healthy and jolly game of dancing so that we may have the opportunity of meeting our foreign friends."

* * *

Each dancing team brought its own musician, who played its own special instrument, the dancers wearing valuable old costumes specially lent for the occasion.

To the tune of a harp the Welsh dancers, in their tall black hats and dainty, colored shawls, performed the old reel and jig; bagpipes introduced the Scotch anl Irish teams; a flute and drum heralded "Li Courdélie," a French maypole dance; concertinas accompanied the energetic movements of the Dutch dancers, and violins the more sedate steps of those from Norway and Sweden. In Sweden each county has its own special dress, and many were the bright colors that twined in and out during the performance of "Weaving the Homespun."

* * *

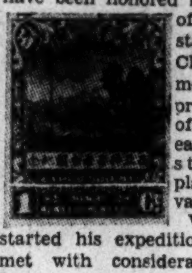
Perhaps the most startling costume was worn by a Belgian team in their dance "Les Gilles des Binche," representing the courtiers of Marie of Hungary, Governor of the Spanish Low Countries, who disguised themselves as "Incas" when following her to her famous château of Mariemont after the conquest of Peru.

The visiting Girl Guide teams were entertained for a week in camp at Horsley Towers, Surrey, and the Boy Scouts at Gilwell Park. After the camp they went into different English counties as guests for another week.

The Stamp Corner

By FRANK L. WILSON

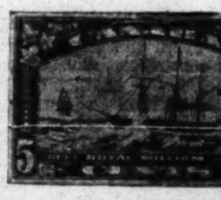
THE explorations into the northwest provinces of China by Dr. Sven Anders Hedin, the Swedish explorer and archæologist, during the period 1927 to 1933, have been honored by the issuance of a special set of stamps by the Chinese Government. There were printed 25,000 sets of four values each and these stamps were placed on sale in various places.



When Dr. Hedin started his expedition, in 1927, he met with considerable opposition from Chinese students, and so to avoid unnecessary delay in the undertaking, he agreed to take along a number of the Chinese students as members of his party, bearing the additional expense himself. So, later on, the Chinese Government decided to commemorate the expedition with the special set of stamps and gave the bulk of the stamps to the explorer and his backers to assist in defraying the additional expense incurred by including the Chinese students in the expedition.

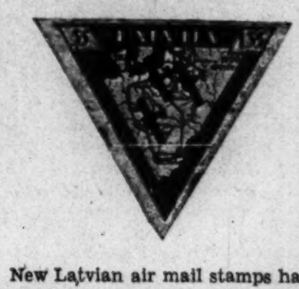
These stamps are interesting because they are the first stamps issued by the Chinese Government to commemorate a scientific event, to honor a living scientist, and to use Latin to interpret Chinese characters. The stamps were issued May 18 of this year and show a reproduction of an old painting by an unknown artist made in 1280, during the Mongol Dynasty. The subject of the painting is "The Resting Place in the Desert." This picture is now on display in the Palace Museum at Peiping.

Canada



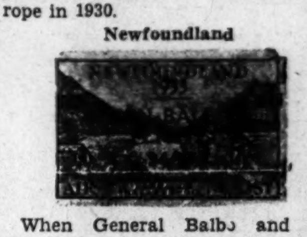
The new 5c blue "Royal William" pictorial stamp is one of the best executed stamps we have seen. Canada now has two exceptional marine masterpieces, the other being the 20c blue of 1928 showing the famous racing fishing schooner, Bluenose, under full sail.

Latvia



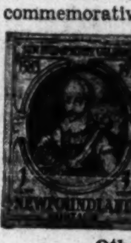
New Latvian air mail stamps have appeared in triangular shape and of three different designs printed on swastika watermarked paper. The 3s and 50s orange and black shows an aviator affixing a swastika emblem to his plane, the 7s and 50s green and brown pictures airplanes flying over the Dangava bridge and the 35 and 100s blue and black shows a map of Europe over which three planes are flying, this last stamp being in honor of the three Latvian planes that made the circuit of Europe in 1930.

Newfoundland



When General Balbo and his squadron of amphibions stopped at St. John's, Newfoundland, before taking off on their final hop across the Atlantic to the Azores, the Newfoundland post office had ready stamps for the mail to be carried from that port. These stamps were specially overprinted on the 75c "Gold Rush" air mail stamp issued a month ago, the new value overprinted being $4.50 or the cost of sending a letter by the hydroplanes. Eight thousand copies of these stamps were overprinted, the plates then destroyed and, after the planes left, it is reported that the stamps remaining unsold were destroyed also.

The new Sir Humphrey Gilbert commemorative set of 14 values was issued on Aug. 5 to commemorate the 450th anniversary of the annexation of Newfoundland as a British Colony. The set is interesting in design and, being in pastel shades, is very pleasing to the eye.



Other Countries

Haiti specially overprinted the current 20c stamp in commemoration of Captain Boyd's nonstop flight from New York to Port-au-Prince. Roumania has issued a four value set in honor of the 100th anniversary of the town of Turnu-Severin.

Several of the South and Central American countries have issued special stamps to commemorate the 441st anniversary of the birth of Columbus, which fell on Aug. 3. Among these we have noted Brazil, Guatemala and Uruguay.

St. Helena is to have a set of stamps to celebrate the centenary of the Colonial Government receiving the island from the East-India Company. Belgium will place on sale in the near future 12 values of a set of stamps the proceeds from the surtax of which are to be used for unemployment relief.

Italy has issued a set of four stamps in connection with the University Olympian Games, the motif being the figure of a bowler standing beside an obelisk.

Turkey is to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Turkish Republic with a special set of stamps, on Oct. 10, and their use will be compulsory on that date.

It is reported that Great Britain is expected to issue a new series of stamps on Jan. 1. The new stamps are to be printed by the photogravure process.

United States

With the expected arrival of the Graf Zeppelin at the Century of Progress in Chicago sometime during the latter part of October, the United States Government will issue a special 50-cent commemorative stamp. After leaving the Friedrichshafen hangar about Oct. 14, the Graf Zeppelin will proceed, according to the present schedule, to Rio de Janeiro and to Pernambuco in South America, and thence to the United States stopping at Miami, Akron and Chicago. The return trip from Chicago will be made direct to Friedrichshafen. Special cachets issued by the United States Government will be applied to all mail for the Graf Zeppelin at Miami, Akron and Chicago.

Those collectors who wish for further information regarding obtaining covers, from Friedrichshafen, etc., rates of foreign postage, etc., not now available, should send in to the writer of this column in the near future, as our next column may be too late to be of much service.

The 3-cent NRA stamp was issued on Aug. 15, with first-day sale at Washington. The second day official sale was from Nira, Iowa, on Aug. 17, and an interesting account of the happenings on that day in this small town of 20 persons is to be found in the Sept. 9 issue of the magazine Stamps published at 100 Sixth Avenue, New York. A 2-cent NRA stamp and perhaps a 1-cent are rumored as being prepared for early issuance and on the 2-cent, the Blue Eagle is to be the center of attraction.

On Oct. 13, a new 5-cent stamp will be issued in honor of General Thaddeus Kosciusko's 150th anniversary of admission to American citizenship. The date orginally given was Oct. 18, but this date has been changed to the thirteenth. The stamps will be first on sale at Chicago, Detroit and Boston and later available at all post offices.

Queries and Answers

Readers are invited to send in questions relative to their stamps, and replies will be given through this column. Direct replies will be given if the request is accompanied by return postage.

* * *

Query: You mention covers, cachets, cancellations, tied on cover, franked, etc., in your article, will you be good enough to tell me the difference in these terms?—Mrs. A. K. M.

Answer: The term "cover" is applied to an envelope, wrapper or other cover of correspondence. The term is most frequently used to designate an envelope. "Original Cover" is applied to covers on which the used stamps are retained. "Tied on cover" applies to stamps on covers having a cancellation or cancelling mark that plainly indicates the stamp has not been removed since the cancellation was made, the cancellation showing on both the stamp and the adjacent surface of the cover.

"Cachet" is a term used to designate the impression on a cover which denotes the circumstances for which it is issued. A cachet may be applied by the post office (official cachet) or by some individual or individuals independent of the post office (private cachet).

"Cancellation" is a defacing mark applied to a stamp, which has performed its duty, to prevent its being used again for postage. Cancellations may be by machine or hand cancelers or by pen and ink.

The term "franked" implies that the carrying charge of the cover has been taken care of. "Franked with a stamp" implies that a stamp was used to pay the carrying charge. A "frank" implies that a signature takes the place of the postage stamp on a letter mailed in the ordinary way. Literally "frank" means "free of postage," but this privilege, once so prevalent, is now enjoyed by but a few persons.

The Mail Bag

Babson Park, Florida

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed seeing the letters in the few Monitors I have seen so much that I have finally decided to become a correspondent.

I would like to exchange letters with some other boy reader in some of the many English-speaking parts of the world.

The town of Babson Park is quite small and was backed by Mr. Roger Babson during the great boom. It is in the middle of the ridge among some of Florida's many lakes.

My favorite sports are swimming and hiking and my hobby is stamp collecting, and I am a second-class Scout.

I would certainly appreciate an answer from some boy in another country.

Yours for Mail Bagging,
Bob C.

Hoquiam, Washington

Dear Editor:

Will you kindly forward the inclosed letters?

I wish to express my gratitude for the Monitor and the Mail Bag. I have gained many friends through the Mail Bag and hope to have many more.

I live four miles from the ocean, the great Pacific, and on the base of the great Olympic Loop. The Loop is a wonderful drive and I would be glad to tell anyone about it who cares to know.

Last night a crowd of our friends went out on the bay for a wiener roast. We built a big fire of driftwood that lines the beach and then went in swimming while it was dying down to a bed of coals. After we came out of the water we were ready for something to eat and so we roasted wieners and marshmallows.

I am 19 years old and would like to hear from anyone the whole world over. I can read French, and read and write English. My pet hobby is writing letters; my others are reading, hiking, swimming and generally playing around.

Come one, come all. Harriet S.

Crystal Lake, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I've written to the Mail Bag. I am 12 and live on an 86-acre farm four miles north of Crystal Lake, where we go to school. I am in the seventh grade and have a little brother in second grade, and two sisters in high school. We all use the Christian Science Monitor in our school work. We also attend the Christian Science Sunday School in Crystal Lake.

My work is helping with the garden and chickens. In winter we skate, coast, and ski here on the farm, in summer we go swimming in Crystal Lake.

My hobby is the collecting of stamps, post cards, and pictures of boats. I would like to correspond with boys of my own age, especially from South Africa as we shall study that continent this year.

——George P. B.

Beaverton, Ont., Canada

Dear Editor:

I am very grateful for the Monitor and enjoy especially the Young Folks' Page, Quotations for Today, and the Educational and Interior Decoration Pages.

I am spending the summer out at our farm in Beaverton some 68 miles north and east of Toronto—which is my home. We have 100 acres including quite a good bush and a creek which runs through the property.

Although it has been in the family for a little more than a hundred years it has not been occupied for more than forty, and consequently, when we took it over two years ago, there was a great deal of restoring to do. The house is a pretty typical farmhouse with green doors and shutters.

It is so nice to have it all restored, with a pretty garden and vegetables for our own use, and so interesting to know that one's own great-grandfather came out from Scotland with his wife 103 years ago, cleared the land and built his log house. They added to it later and made it stucco and we found a beamed ceiling under the plaster in the living room. It took him almost 15 years to earn and save enough money to buy his grant for the land from the old Canada Company. We have the grant framed in the hall, written in exquisite handwriting, but I find the wording rather difficult to understand.

Toronto is known as the Queen City of Canada and is called "Toronto the Good" an account of its numerous churches. I am grateful for the privilege of attending Sunday School at First Church.

I am interested in aviation and have found the accounts in the Monitor of Jimmie Mattern, Wiley Post, the Lindberghs, the Mollisons and General Balbo of particular interest. This is certainly a history-making age in the field of aviation. I hope some day to be able to learn to fly myself.

I am also interested in literature and enjoy the classics, novels, biographies, tales of travel and poetry—especially John Masefield's and Indian poetry—American Indian.

Will girls about my age (18) or older write to me? I'd like to hear from abroad as I am so interested in far-away places and especially from Canada and the United States for not only do I want to write to my friends, I want to meet them, and if they don't live too far away we may be able to do it.

With best wishes for the continued success of the Mail Bag, and to all Mail Baggers, in all their endeavors,

Joan P.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Betty Alice W., Hollywood, California.—From girls 14 to 16 living in Spain and Scotland. Hobby, stamps.

Donna H. (14), Cleveland, Ohio—From abroad.

Carroll V. (16), Highland Park, Illinois—Interested in art and dramatics.

Betty G. (15), Chicago, Illinois—From abroad. Will tell about the world's fair.

Erma H. (15), Belleville, Illinois—Interested in music and dressmaking. Will exchange post cards.

Raynor Rita S., New York, N. Y.—From China, Japan, Italy, and Hawaii.

From Boys

James R. (14), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Jack A. (14), Roseville, California—From abroad. Hobby, stamps.

Richard S. (17), Cleveland, Ohio—Especially from Germany, England and its colonies. Interested in photography and stamps.

Over 20

Muriel H., Blue Island, Illinois—Especially from foreign lands. Interested in books and the theater.

Miss L. P., Subiaco, Perth, W. Australia—Correspondents in English from Sweden, Denmark and Germany.

Donald E. V., Fort Wayne, Indiana—Especially from Germany and Austria. Has some knowledge of the German language.

Eberhard T., Berlin, Germany—From the United States, Africa, Australia, and other parts of the world. Interested in aviation. Collects stamps and would like to exchange snapshots.

PENNY APPROVALS—AND HIGHER! Map stamps, 6 for 5c, and 3c postage. Scott's 1934 Catalogue, $2.50 postpaid.
MRS. E. A. BROWN
1 Marble Hill Avenue, New York City

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"Meet Me at the Monitor Pavilion"

Two Conversation Rooms at The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion on the grounds of the Chicago World's Fair are especially arranged for conversing, writing and resting. These make the Pavilion an ideal place for meeting friends. In addition, there is a Christian Science Reading Room reserved for quiet study.

The Pavilion contains three features of interest to every Monitor reader—a graphic display of the Monitor's journalistic achievements and exhibits of circulation and advertising activities.

You are also invited to visit the Christian Science exhibit in the Hall of Religion near by.

The Home Forum

Coming Back Again

I WAS on my way home from a few weeks of perpetual sunshine on the Mediterranean. Also, I was alone, unhampered, save for a small bag and a handful of coins of all but negligible value.

It is a long journey from Les Alpes-Maritimes to Dunkerque, the daylight had gone, and midnight had arrived. By the time I had crossed the small gangway to the ship and discovered my small cabin, I was glad to lie down, grateful that I had it to myself.

I switched off the light, turned my head on the pillow and was imagining that sleep might overtake me, when the door opened, the light switched on, and a little white-haired woman, complete with knapsack and walking-stick, stood in the middle of the floor.

"I am so sorry to disturb you," she said, in a remarkably fresh voice, rolling the knapsack off her shoulder onto one of the bunks. "I will be as quick as possible."

She was extremely quick, and in a couple of minutes the light was out again. A perpetual sound of pumping, though the boat was still moored to France, was not conducive to rest. I was conscious, too, that my companion was sitting up and eating something.

"I am not asleep," I said. "Wouldn't you like to put the light on?"

She put it on and began to talk.

She had come, it seemed, from the Dolomites where, for a time, she had been tramping alone. She was full of fascinating terms and of the names of fascinating places. I felt she had learned a great deal in a few weeks and wished I had tried harder. The Dolomites had, it was clear, yielded up all their wealth to her. She had feasted on color—the soft, downy tones of the peaks that one never sees anywhere else; the fields of flowers; the old houses in the leafy lanes with their wooden outside stairs and balconies overgrown with green gourds and bright with yellow flowers and fruit; the women in their pretty clothes, displaying silver hairpins and golden chains and earrings. She had risen each day with the dawn to catch the peaks in the morning light; had watched the thunder clouds gathering into their dark depths the crags and overhanging cliffs; had tramped on into the evening to view the majesty of the glaciers glistening in the rays of the western sun. She had crossed rivers of stone that had tumbled, like mighty volumes of water, from the heights; had made her way by tortuous paths cut out of the mountainside, with precipices falling to the rivers below, while above the calm blue sky showed here and there through the towering pine trees. She told of the immovable wonder of the hills, when contrasted with the restless rivers; of the turreted peaks with their jeweled crowns of eternal ice, and the twisting logs of timber ever struggling to find space in which to float downstream, jostling, fighting, circling round and round in the eddies, prodding the banks and the bridges as they passed—incessant movement, incessant effort. She had smelt the sweet scent of the acacia hedges; and had lain for long blissful hours in the sun where, up among the mountains, stretches of level plains yielded pasture for the village goats and cows and sheep.

"I think I am brown, don't you?" she said, putting down a sandwich on the coverlet and thrusting out an arm toward me.

I woke in the morning to see her standing on tiptoe by the porthole. It was five o'clock and we were nearing Folkestone. A heavy, gray sky moved over a heavy, gray sea, making the cliffs look whiter and colder than ever. It was raining a little when we got on deck.

"Back again!" she observed.

We sat side by side in a stuffy compartment in the London train, and looked out of the window. Everything outside was neat and tidy and wet. It was so extremely familiar that I could not describe it to myself. It was a rest to be able to read the advertisements in the fields with perfect ease.

My companion's fingers played over the crook of her stick. They were certainly brown. I thought of the sun that had shone from the clear skies and warmed the stretches of rich pasture land. I thought of the soft, warm air that had made meals eaten outside the small hotels so delightful.

As we neared London, the thin fingers played more rapidly. We passed over a bridge with a good deal of rattle and noise. On the other side was a road, with trams jerking their incessant way over the rails.

"Brixton!" she said, suddenly sitting forward and pushing her nose against the glass.

The houses were packed close together, masses and masses of gray houses beneath gray tiled roofs. She peered through the window with intense eagerness.

"We must be passing our place!" she said. "It is somewhere down there, close to the railway, with a strip of garden at the back."

She seized her knapsack from the seat opposite and pulled it hastily onto her shoulders. Her lips were twitching into little smiles of anticipation.

"We are nearly there!" she said.

D. A. L.

A Little Girl Goes to School in Japan

At the top of the hill was my school. It stood behind a long mound-wall topped with a thorn hedge. A big gateway opened into spacious grounds, where, in the midst of several trees, stood a long, two-storied wooden house with a tiled roof and glass windows divided into large squares by strips of wood. In that building I spent four happy years, and learned some of the most useful lessons of my life.

I liked my school from the first, but some of my experiences were very puzzling. Had it not been for the constant sympathy and wise advice of kind Mrs. Sato, my life might have been difficult; for I was only a simple country girl alone in a new world, looking about me with very eager, but very ignorant, eyes, and stubbornly judging everything by my own unreasonably high standards of conservative opinion.

All our studies, except English and Bible, were taught by Japanese men—not priests, but professors. Since they came only for their classes, we saw little of them. The foreign teachers were all women. I had seen one foreign man in Nagaoka, but, until I came to this school, I had never seen a foreign woman. These teachers were all young, lively, most interesting and beautiful. Their strange dress, the tight black shoes, the fair skin untouched by the cosmetics which we considered a necessary part of dressing, and the various colours of hair arranged in loose coils and rolls, were suggestive of dim visions I had had about fairyland. I admired them greatly, but their lack of ceremony surprised me. The girls, most of whom were from Tokyo, where living was less formal than in my old-fashioned home, made very short bows and had most astonishing manners in talking with one another; nevertheless, I had a certain interest in watching them. But the free actions of the teachers with the pupils and the careless conduct of the girls in the presence of the teachers shocked me. I had been taught such precepts as "Step not on even the shadow of thy teacher, but walk reverently three steps behind," and every day I saw familiar greetings and heard informal conversations that seemed to me most undignified on the part of the teacher and lacking in respect on the part of the pupil. . . .

Finally it began to dawn upon me that the honourable position of instructor was not inconsistent with being merry and gay. My Japanese teachers had been pleasantly courteous, but always lofty and distant in manner; while these smiling, swift-moving creatures ran with us in the gymnasium, played battledore and shuttlecock with us, and took turns in eating with us in our own dining-room where Japanese food was served on trays as it was on our small tables at home.—ETSU INAGAKI SUGIMOTO, in "A Daughter of the Samurai." (New York: Doubleday. London: Hurst & Blackett.)

Dusk

Against the peach- and plum-hued horizon,
A west-bound tanker,
Slim and sooty-feathered
As a black swan.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

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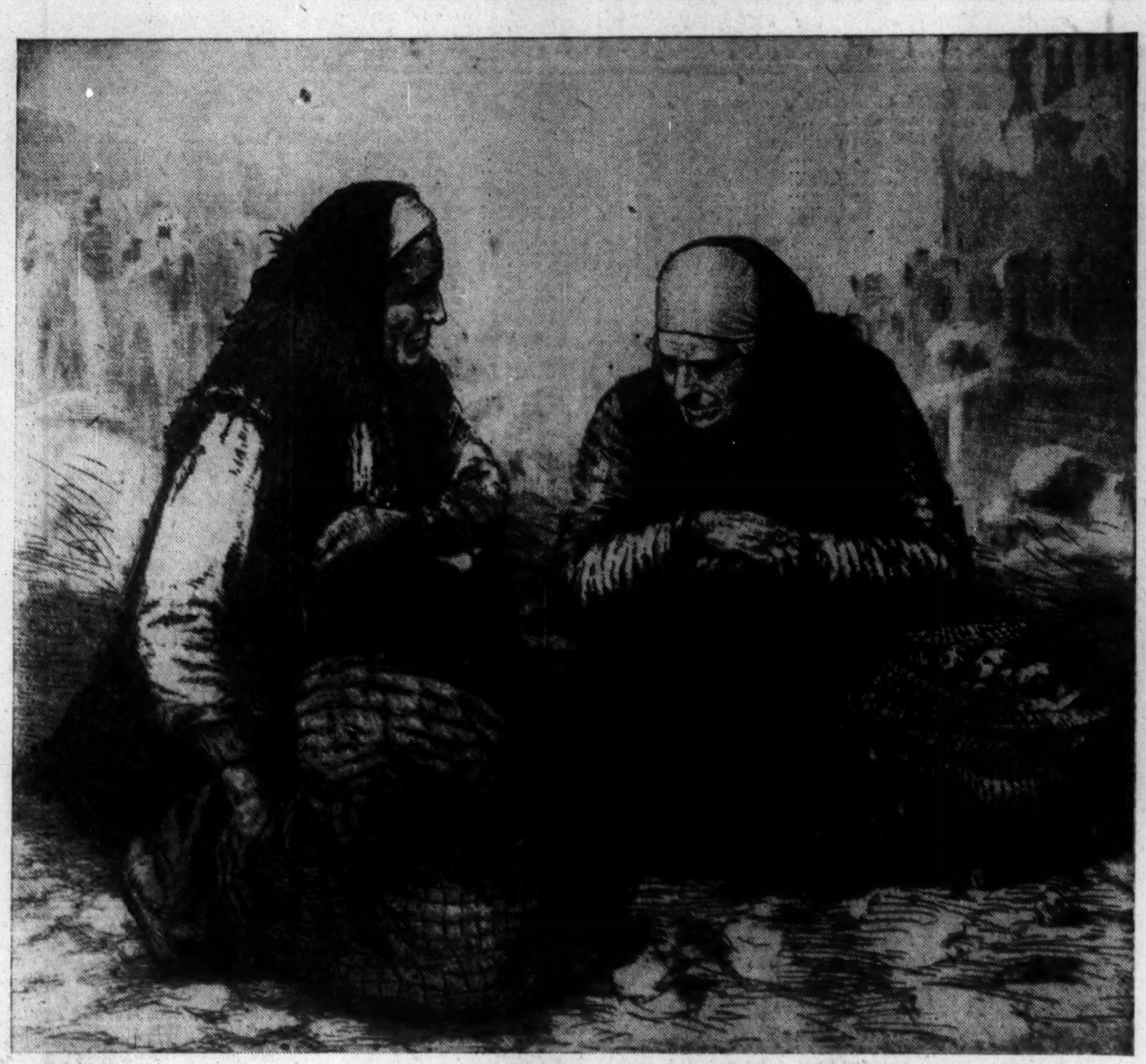

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Causerie: From a Color Etching by P. P. Morozoff

Coral Paradise

From Mackay the mail train took us to Gladstone, where a launch was waiting to take us to Heron Island, on the Great Barrier Coral Reef. . . .

It is the zenith of a naturalist's ambition to spend a week or so on one of the tropic isles that dot this eighty thousand square mile wonderland of coral, clay and atoll. An occasional roving artist has feverishly mixed unheard-of colours to capture the chromatic riot of blue and orange, pink and purple that blaze in coral pool and sky.

For fifty miles our twelve-ton launch dipped and rolled into the swell of the Pacific. A speck appeared on the horizon—Heron Island in the Capricorns. About an hour later we reached a tiny tropic isle, just a few giant handfuls of coral thrown up some fifteen or twenty feet above the reef, a thousand vivid green trees and palms jumbled together in riotous luxuriance, and there was your island paradise where the white coral shores are washed by the warm waters of the Pacific, waters that hold the rainbow's hues and throw them up into the mirror of the sky as the tide falls low over the coral gardens. You could walk around this island in fifteen minutes. In a tall tree sea-eagles had built an enormous nest about eight feet in diameter. Dusk fell shortly after we reached the island and got our stores ashore. It was uninhabited, but there were some huts with cement floors and comfortable beds and bedding, and a disused turtle-soup factory. The sea-birds arrived back at the island in clouds from their daily forage on other islands and reefs. . . .

Rustling and whispering over the coral beach, the wavelets soothed and comforted as we lay about a camp fire. We decided to sleep there, and yarned far into the night. The rhythm of wavelets was broken by an occasional "flop" as a wave-top overbalanced. Shoals of fish raced by, pursued by greater fish, creating a miniature maelstrom in the moonlight. Silver bodies flashed out of the water in a shower of phosphorescent spray. Sea-birds in the foliage maintained a continuous chatter, the very consistency of which enabled us eventually to overlook it. . . .

Night, peaceful, drowsy, drifted on. Just half-awake, I was conscious of many things. An army of crabs stole out of the water and promenaded the smooth beach. It was apparently a "play about." The elders gossiped while the young folks used the beach as a speedway. Couples scurried sideways into the shadow of rock and seaweed. Overhead the throb of wings and soon a black shape circled above the tallest tree. The sea-eagle had returned to his mate. . . .

Colourful pools characterise the reef, pools pulsating with unique marine life where, in the protected waters, coral of unimagined hues are built like plants. The first view of the reef is admittedly disappointing, for as the tide falls the dead coral only is exposed, but as you walk out you find the pools in between—the coral gardens which are ablaze with colour. They are an enthralling study. Immense violet bouquet-shaped corals vie in beauty with others delicately tinted in every variant of blue, green, pink, brown and red. Some coral looks like the purple and brown heather of the moors. This is found in the lagoons where the waters are sheltered. But in the less protected waters are found more robust varieties shaped like antlers and giant mushrooms, purple and blue. There are coral pools with vivid dashes of blue and orange, pink and purple, with a general background of autumn tints from light to dark brown. Decorating the pool-gardens are splashes of living colour from crab and clam and gaudy fish.—CHARLES H. HOLMES, in "We Find Australia." (London: Hutchinson.)

IN HIS color etching of the two peasant women, crouching with their wares on the cobbles of the Bulgarian market place, the artist tells a story strong in personal appeal, a moving expression of pose and gesture worked out in a gracious color scheme.

Market day, quite evidently, means more to the women than the mere selling of goods; the bags and baskets of fruit and vegetables are forgotten for the time being in the recounting of some special bit of news, stored up and brought many miles from the quiet village to be poured into the ready ears of a good listener.

The sense of actuality conveyed by the figures is emphasized by placing them directly against a delicate background, thereby forcing them into prominent relief. The surrounding architecture and busy movement are skillfully suggested by means of half tones in complete contrast with the powerful treatment afforded the central subject.

As a study of color harmony, the etching is particularly attractive. The warm red of the shawl, the touches of purple on the sleeves, the greenish-brown of the rough bags and the restful browns of the cobblestones in the foreground blend together in pleasing relationship. Here, again, the cool lavender employed in the distant scene helps to keep it in its rightful place.

In presenting the peasants, Mr. P. P. Morozoff does more, however, than charm by his line work and sense of color. Every movement of the figures—the slope of the shoulders, the turn of the head, the action of the characteristic hands—conveys the suggestion of earnest conversation. It is not so much the two women that hold one's attention as the all-important news that is passing between them.

НАУКА ПРОТИВ СУЕВЕРИЯ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ХРИСТИАНСКАЯ Наука освобождает мир от оков суеверий. Она уничтожает одно за другим призрачные верования, которые преграждают путь к человеческому прогрессу. В "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 353), под заголовком на полях: "Суеверие отжило свой век," Mary Baker Eddy пишет: "Мы должны отказаться от призрачного по всем пунктам. Мы не должны более придавать какую-либо цену суеверию, но мы должны абсолютно перестать верить в него и быть мудрыми." Таким образом, в определенных словах, нам ясно указано, что, если мы хотим приобрести мудрость, которая дает нам возможность демонстрировать истины Христианской Науки, истины, которые лечат больных, то мы должны в каждом помысле и в каждом поступке отказаться от всего призрачного, суеверного.

Суеверие определяется, как "чрезмерное благоговение или страх пред неизвестным или таинственным." Семя суеверия произрастает на почве невежества, но, при солнечном свете разума и понимания, его крепкие ростки быстро сохнут и увядают. В проповеди своей на Марсовой горе Павел говорил о жертвеннике, на котором видел надпись: "Неведомому Богу" и сказал Афинянам: "Сего-то, которого вы, не зная, чтите, я проповедую вам." Христианская Наука раскрывает правду о Боге и Его законах и уничтожает, как веру в таинственное, окультное и неизвестное, так и страх пред всем этим.

Рассуждение, уничтожающее суеверие, исходит из факта полноты бытия Бога и созданного по образу Божію человека, как это сказано в первой главе книги "Бытия." Мы видим здесь, что Бог, бесконечный Разум есть единственная причина или Принцип существования, и что все истинное управляется Его благотворными законами. Согласно суевериям, предполагается, что люди иногда находятся под влиянием каких-то окультных таинственных сил и что следует, в своих же интересах, соблюдать и повиноваться этим окультным верованиям, подобно тому, как в былые времена люди совещались с колдунами или с теми, которые сообщались с духами. В Христианской Науке эти предположения устраняются в силу того факта, что, если Бог есть Все и во всем, то не может быть никаких тайных, скрытых или таинственных сил и что, согласно божественной Науке, человек и вселенная управляются неизменным, непогрешимым духовным законом Бога. Если, например, кто-нибудь испытывает суеверный страх пред каким-либо числом, будто бы приносящим несчастье, он избавляется от этого страха, когда его мысль приобщается к свету духовного понимания, даваемого Христианской Наукой. Тогда он начинает видеть, что нет такого Божеского закона, который причинял бы несчастные последствия в связи с какими-нибудь условиями или обстоятельствами. Если Христианская Наука избавила бы нас, хотя бы только от самых обычных суеверий, то одним этим она совершила бы уже очень много, ибо человечество долго пребывало в рабстве у суеверий, которые причинили не мало страданий.

Повидимому, в большом почете у смертных была вера в существование какого-то таинственного и решающего влияния планет на наш характер, способности и темперамент. Но подобный предразсудок опровергается в Science and Health (стр. 102) следующим ясным заявлением «Планеты имеют не больше виляния на человека, нежели на его Творца, ибо Бог управляет вселенной."

На протяжении свей книги Science and Health свет Истины вскрывает своими лучами суеверные верования смертного разума. Бесстрашно и с любовью Mrs. Eddy полностью исчерпывает весь вопрос и показывает, как Христианская Наука должна будет окончательно уничтожить всякую веру в призрачное ибо Наука есть закон Бога, единого, невидимого и неделимого, бесконечного Духа, который всем управляет совершенно.

Так называемый, смертный разум, пытается затемнить духовное учение мглою суеверия, мешая нам, таким образом, познать истину. Когда Христос Иисус появился впервые своим ученикам после своего воскресенья, они до того испугались из-за своего суеверного страха, что приняли его за духа. Он тут же освободил их мысль от ошибки сказав им: . . . "дух плоти и костей не имеет как видите у меня," и доказал им, что он тот же Іисус, которого они знали до распятия. Он, который показал путь своим ученикам, уж, конечно, не стал бы поощрять их веру в таинственное или окультное. В книге "The First Church of Christ, Scientist and Miscellany" (стр. 206) Mrs. Eddy пишет: "Видеть человека на луне, или усматривать личность в изображении Иисуса или, наконец, верить, что вы видите человека, который прошел чрез тень, именуемую смертью,—не значит видеть духовную идею Бога; это просто значит видеть человеческое верование, которому далеко до факта, изображающего Жизнь, Истину, Любовь."

У Іоанна мы читаем: "Бог есть дух, и поклоняющиеся Ему, должны поклоняться Ему в духе и истине." Мы не можем поклоняться Богу, Духу в материи, как не можем постигать духовную Истину чрез восприятие физических чувств.

Христианская Наука раскрывает духовную Истину и уничтожает слепую веру в таинственное, а духовное понимание приобретается чрез чистую метафизику Библии, раскрытую в Христианской Науке.

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The Marshes

Dear marshes! vain to him the gift of sight
Who cannot in their various incomes share,
From every season drawn, of shade and light,
Who sees in them but levels brown and bare;
Each change of storm or sunshine scatters free
On them its largess of variety,
For nature with cheap means still works her wonders rare.

In Spring they lie one broad expanse of green,
O'er which the light winds run with glimmering feet:
Here, yellower stripes track out the creek unseen,
There, darker growths o'er hidden ditches meet;
And purple stains show where the blossoms crowd,
As if the silent shadow of a cloud
Hung there becalmed, with the next breath to fleet.

All round, upon the river's slippery edge,
Witching to deeper calm the drowsy tide,
Whispers and leans the breeze-entangling sedge;
Through emerald glooms the lingering waters slide,
Or, sometimes wavering, throw back the sun,
And the stiff banks in eddies melt and run
Of dimpling light, and with the current seem to glide.

In Summer 'tis a blithesome sight to see,
As, step by step, with measured swing, they pass,
The wide-ranked mowers wading to the knee,
Their sharp scythes panting through the wiry grass;
Then, stretched beneath a rick's shade in a ring,
Their nooning take, while one begins to sing
A stave that droops and dies 'neath the close sky of brass. . . .

Another change subdues them in the Fall,
But saddens not; they still show merrier tints,
Though sober russet seems to cover all;
When the first sunshine through their dew-drops glints,
Look how the yellow clearness, streamed across,
Redeems with rarer hues the season's loss,
As Dawn's feet there had touched and left their rosy prints. . . .

Later, and yet ere Winter wholly shuts,
Ere through the first dry snow the runner grates,
And the loath cart-wheel screams in slippery ruts,
While firmer ice the eager boy awaits,
Trying each buckle and strap beside the fire,
And until bedtime plays with his desire,
Twenty times putting on and off his new-bought skates; . . .

But let me turn from fancy-pictured scenes
To that whose pastoral calm before me lies:
Here nothing harsh or rugged intervenes;
The early evening with her misty dyes
Smooths off the ravelled edges of the nigh,
Relieves the distant with her cooler sky,
And tones the landscape down, and soothes the wearied eyes.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, in "An Indian Summer Reverie." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Science Versus Superstition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is liberating the world from the bonds of superstition. One by one it is destroying the ghostly beliefs which stand in the way of mankind's progress. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 353), under the marginal heading "Superstition obsolete," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "We must give up the spectral at all points. We must not continue to admit the somethingness of superstition, but we must yield up all belief in it and be wise." Thus, in no uncertain terms it is made plain that if we would gain the wisdom which enables us to demonstrate the truths of Christian Science which heal the sick, we must in every thought and act give up the spectral, the superstitious.

Superstition is defined as "an excessive reverence for, or fear of, that which is unknown or mysterious." The seed of superstition germinates in the soil of ignorance, but in the sunshine of reason and intelligence its rank shoots soon wither and die. In his sermon on Mars hill Paul referred to an altar he had seen bearing the inscription, "TO THE UNKNOWN GOD," and said to the Athenians, "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you." Christian Science reveals the truth about God and His laws, and destroys belief in and fear of the mysterious, occult, or unknown.

The reasoning which destroys superstition begins with the truth of God's allness and of man's likeness to God, as stated in the first chapter of Genesis. It shows that God, infinite Mind, is the only cause or Principle of existence, and that all that is real is governed by His beneficent laws. Superstitious beliefs claim that men are sometimes governed by certain occult, mysterious influences, and that they may be benefited by observing and obeying these occult beliefs, even as when in times past they consulted wizards and them that had familiar spirits. Christian Science sweeps aside these claims with the truth that, since God is All-in-all, there are no secret, hidden, or mysterious governing forces, but that, according to divine Science, man and the universe are governed by God's invariable, unfailing spiritual law. For instance, if one has a superstitious fear of a certain supposedly unlucky number, he loses this fear when Christian Science brings to his thought the light of spiritual understanding and shows that no law of God causes unfortunate results to be associated with any condition or circumstance. If Christian Science did nothing more than free us from the common forms of superstition it would be doing much; for mankind has long been in bondage to superstitious beliefs, and these beliefs have produced no little suffering.

The belief that some mysterious influence of the planets determines character, ability, and temperament seems to have been reverenced by mortals. This claim is refuted in Science and Health (p. 102) in the following clear statement: "The planets have no more power over man than over his Maker, since God governs the universe."

Throughout Science and Health the searchlight of Truth is brought to bear on the superstitious beliefs of mortal mind. Lovingly and fearlessly Mrs. Eddy goes over the whole ground and shows how Christian Science must eventually destroy all belief in the spectral; for Science is the law of God, the one invisible and indivisible infinite Spirit, who governs all perfectly.

Mortal mind, so called, tries to obscure spiritual teaching with a mist of superstition, thus preventing our recognition of Truth. When Christ Jesus first appeared to his disciples after he had risen from the grave, through superstitious fear they were terrified and thought he was a spirit. He disabused their thought of this error at once, saying, "A spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have," and showed that he was the same Jesus they had known before the crucifixion. As the Way-shower, he certainly did not encourage his disciples to believe in the mysterious or occult. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 206) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Seeing a man in the moon, or seeing a person in the picture of Jesus, or believing that you see an individual who has passed through the shadow called death, is not seeing the spiritual idea of God; but it is seeing a human belief, which is far from the fact that portrays Life, Truth, Love."

In John we read, "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." We cannot worship God, Spirit, in matter, nor apprehend spiritual Truth through impressions made on the physical senses. Christian Science unfolds spiritual truth and destroys blind belief in the mysterious; and spiritual understanding is gained through the pure metaphysics of the Bible as revealed in Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Mr. Masefield's Prose

I have, so far, made but stray references to his work in prose fiction and drama. His achievements in each of those fields would need a separate volume for detailed commentary. I have concentrated on the poetry because Masefield is essentially a poet, who does not cease to be one when expressing himself in other mediums. It has been said that, if he had written no poetry, his novels would still have won popularity, and his plays at least *succès d'estime*. But, different as they are both from each other and from the poems, *Sard Harker* and *Pompey the Great* could only have been conceived, after all, by the genius which finds its fullest utterance in *The Everlasting Mercy* and *Dauber*. Both in prose fiction and drama, of course, Masefield achieves effects that would have been impossible in verse. Yet all his work is conditioned by his temperament as a poet, and since our aim is to understand the essential Masefield, we shall only glance at his novels and plays for the confirmation of the main impression which they yield.

In his essay on "Play-writing," in *Recent Prose*, Masefield quotes the saying that "a good novelist ought to be like a looking-glass sauntering down the street." That, surely, is a very inadequate definition of the complete novelist; but it suggests the leisurely manner of the fictional form, which enables Masefield the prose-writer to give us fuller descriptions of life "by many waters and on many ways" than even his verse, with its remarkable wealth of detail, can hold. It is worth noting, perhaps, that, since he is essentially a poet and essentially English, his best poems have an English background. His best novels, on the contrary, have foreign settings. The English scene moves him to the higher creative temperature; the alien scene inspires expression in cooler mood. Thus has many a poet found in prose an outlet for the by-products of personality and experience.—GILBERT THOMAS, in "John Masefield." (New York: Macmillan.)

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Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

Ready Sept. 15

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With Index to Marginal Headings

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Drifts Along in Usual Uneven Manner

Main Body of Shares Not Much Changed—Steels Little Lower

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Stocks mulled about uncertainly today to settle moderately lower in the late dealings.

Steel shares were inclined to sag while earlier gains in other metals were largely erased. Losses of about 1 to 2 points were registered by Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, Case, Goodyear, Johns-Manville, Cerro de Pasco and Southern Pacific.

Homestake Mining lost 7 points and Seaboard Oil, Union Pacific and U. S. Smelting canceled point gains.

Transfers approximated 950,000 shares.

There was little news which might have influenced the trend. The Cuban situation seemingly was not an important market factor. Both bearish and bullish operators were inclined to remain on the safety side-lines while waiting for developments in the economic field.

Grains and cotton moved narrowly. Bonds did little. The dollar was mildly irregular in foreign exchange transactions.

Rise in Price Level

Some students of commodities and securities movements claim that the rise of the price level since April 19, the day on which the United States left the gold standard, has not been excessive, but has merely followed the rise in world gold prices. In April, for instance, bar gold was selling in London at the American equivalent of $21.26 an ounce. This rate has advanced slowly to the present price of nearly $30. In the same period, it is pointed out, the December delivery of wheat in Chicago has risen from 65 cents to around 88 cents a bushel. The dollar, it is added, is now valued at slightly more than 69 cents in terms of the French gold franc.

Claimants that the upswing in business and industry is not confined to America were interested in the report of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics that copper consumption abroad is continuing to increase. Average monthly takings of copper by countries outside the United States for the last three months amounted to 68,833 short tons compared with the three months' average a month ago of 68,604 tons. Three months ago this average stood at 63,306 tons.

Corporation Bonds Steady

Domestic corporation bonds steered a fairly steady course today in a rather monotonous trading session, but foreign obligations displayed no such stolid resistance to selling and generally sagged from fractions to a point or two. Trading proceeded at a slack and sallow pace.

Price changes in the domestic list were confined to narrow fractions for the most part. At the same time a good many representative issues showed a blank indifference to trading sentiment and remained unchanged.

Fractional advances, in the domestic department, were registered by such liens as American Smelting 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, American Telephone 5s, Great Northern 4½s, National Dairy 5½s, Sinclair Oil 6½s, Texas Corporation 5s, and Union Pacific 4s.

Among the group showing negligible declines were Allegheny 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Cincinnati Gas & Electric 4s, Goodyear 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Warner Brothers 6s, and U. S. Rubber 5s. Issues that stood pat included Atchison 4s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Dodge Brothers 6s, Duquesne Light 4½s, Pacific Gas 5s, and Western Union 5s.

Chief losers among the foreign group were the German issues which faded from 1 to 2 points. Others, which wavered from fractions to around a point were the Australia 5s, French 7s and 7½s, Italian 7s, Japan 5½s, and Peruvian 6s, some loans of Uruguay, Poland, Norway and Great Britain gained fractionally.

United States Government issues were firm with prices showing insignificant advances in most cases.

Dividend Declarations

New York Shipbuilding Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents each on participating and founders' shares and $1.75 on preferred, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Midland Steel Products Corporation declared a dividend of $3 on the 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19. Of this amount, $2 represents payment on account of accumulations and $1 for account of quarterly dividend due Oct. 1. In the two preceding quarters the company made payments of $1 each.

Safeway Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Guaranty Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $5, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 8.

National Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20.

United Carbon Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company declared a dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15, the first payment since Sept. 1, 1930, when 25 cents quarterly was paid.

Texon Oil & Land Company declared a dividend of 15 cents on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 16. Three months ago similar payment was made.

Mountain Producers Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15. Three months ago 20 cents was paid.

Bank of the Manhattan Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Torrington Company declared the regular [illegible] dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

[illegible] Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 16.

The United States Trust Company of New York declared an extra dividend of $10 and the regular quarterly dividend of $15, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, Sept. 7—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

...ing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations.

Torrington Co. Net For Year Ended In June $2.25 a Share

Torrington Company, which has had a record of well sustained earning power during the depression, has turned in another good report for the year ended June 30, 1933. Net profit after all charges was $1,260,994, equal to $2.25 a share on 560,000 shares, or to $2.36 on the 534,216 shares in the hands of the public, less those in the treasury. This compares with net of $1,650,153 in the 1932 year, equal to $2.95 a share on 560,000 shares, or to $3.09 a share on 533,900 shares in the hands of the public. In the 1931 year the company earned $1,740,343, equal to $3.11 a share on full capitalization.

The company's usual conservatism was followed in making up the statement. There was a charge of $100,000 to depreciation, making the total depreciation reserve $3,063,269 compared with a property of gross value of $4,604,710. Net property account was therefore $1,541,441, on which amount net earnings in the recent year of $1,260,994 were equal to 82 per cent.

Current assets on June 30 stood at $7,163,673, including cash of $1,212,894 and United States and Canadian Government obligations, carried at $4,180,528, as compared with market value of $4,378,750. Current liabilities totaled only $358,529, making net working capital $6,805,144. The latter account declined during the year by $117,747, largely because dividend payments exceeded earnings by $139,006.

On June 30 last Torrington Company held 25,784 of its own shares in its treasury, compared with 26,100 shares a year before. The stock was carried at a value of about $23 a share, as compared with cost of around $30 and current market of $41.

Commercial Credit Acquires Textile Banking Company

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7—Commercial Credit Company has made an offer to all stockholders for the entire stock of Textile Banking Company of New York of $50 cash a share, for delivery on and after Sept. 30, 1933, but not later than Oct. 24, 1933, upon which basis more than two-thirds of the capital stock has already been acquired.

Textile Banking Company is the second largest factoring concern and serves some of the most important producers and converters of textile products, particularly cotton, wool, silk, rayon and knit goods manufacturers.

Invested capital of the company is in excess of $4,000,000, and its resources are over $12,000,000. Its business for 1933 should exceed $70,000,000, with an average turnover of less than 35 days, and its estimated net earnings for 1933 are in excess of $500,000, which will be the most profitable year in the history of the company.

Commercial Credit Company will not need to do any new financing, either to purchase Textile Banking Company or to retire some $3,000,000 of its 6 per cent collateral trust notes, due Nov. 1, 1934, which were recently called for payment at 101 and interest on Nov. 1, 1933.

Cotton Prices Lower

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—After holding generally steady during the morning, with prices working about 4 to 7 points above yesterday's closing quotations on trade buying and covering, cotton turned easier today under scattered hedging or realizing and liquidation. December, which had advanced to 9.42 on the early demand, was selling around 9.27 in the mid-afternoon market, with the general list showing net losses of about 6 to 10 points.

Corning Crude Oil Advanced

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7—South Penn Oil Company has advanced Corning crude oil 10 cents a barrel to [illegible]

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; trading lags.

Bonds: Easy; rails dip.

Curb: Irregular; oils firm, utilities heavy.

Foreign Exchanges: Dull; sterling steady.

Cotton: Lower; local and southern selling; prebureau liquidation.

Sugar: Higher; steady spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak, waiting government reports.

Corn: Lower; weather forcing maturity.

Cattle: Steady to weak, top steers early $6.60.

Hogs: Fully steady but slow, extreme to $4.60.

Foreign

London: Although business on the stock exchange was restricted today, prices were cheerful. Home rails, however, lost ground on realizing. Gilt-edged securities opened firm but closed under the best in some cases. German bonds registered renewed weakness owing to nervousness regarding that country's financial position and international issues dropped slightly. The market closed steady.

Paris: Irregularity in the foreign markets influenced quotations on the Bourse, prices declining after recording earlier gains. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: Despite the small business done, prices on the Boerse were resistant. Irregularity developed later owing to the decline in steel shares. The closing was quiet.

Rise in Aggregate Value of Shares On The Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reports that as of Sept. 1 the aggregate market value of listed shares was $36,669,889,331. On Aug. 1 the total market valuation was $32,762,207,992.

The average market value of all listed shares as of Sept. 1 was $28.42, as compared with $25.57 on Aug. 1, and $21.18 a year ago.

Member firms' collateral borrowings at the close of business Aug. 31 totaled $917,215,274, an increase of $971,340 over July 31. On Aug. 31, 1932, these loans amounted to $331,699,320.

Total borrowings by exchange members against collateral, on Sept. 1, 1933, were 2.50 per cent of the market value of all shares listed, as compared with 2.80 per cent on Aug. 1 and 1.19 per cent on Sept. 1, 1932.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	9.15	9.21	9.0-	9.01	—.14
December	9.35	9.42	9.22	9.22	—.13
January	9.43	9.50	9.30	9.30	—.14
March	9.59	9.68	9.47	9.47	—.14
May	9.78	9.84	9.63	9.63	—.17
July	9.93	9.98	9.77	9.77	—.17

Spots 9.20. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	9.09	9.16	8.98	8.97	—.15
December	9.29	9.38	9.17	9.17	—.15
January	9.37b	9.27	9.27	9.25b	—.15
March	9.33b	9.60	9.44	9.41b	—.15
May	9.73	9.80	9.60	9.60	—.15
July	9.88b	..	..	9.75b	—.13

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.30	5.34	5.27	5.30	+.05
January	5.35	5.38	5.31	5.34	+.05
March	5.39	5.41	5.36	5.38	+.05
May	5.43	5.44	5.40	5.42	+.05
July	5.45	5.48	5.46	5.46	+.05

Tone at close steady.

National Cash Register Co.

DAYTON, Sept. 7—August sales of National Cash Register Company of $1,612,350 are the largest for any month since October, 1931, and exceed May of this year, the year's heaviest month, by 17 per cent. August's large sales resulted from heavy sales to small business and not from a few large orders.

Improved Income Makes the Farmer A Better Buyer

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Continued improvement in the cash income of farmers promises to add some $700,000,000 to farm purchasing power by the end of the year—in addition to any bonuses paid under the Agricultural Adjustment Act—according to estimates made by the State Street Research and Management Corporation in conjunction with the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

Basing their estimates on sample commodities that normally produce 71 per cent of the farmer's total cash income, these research organizations place the cash paid for farm products during July at about $420,000,000, 9 per cent above the month of June, and about 48 per cent above the income for July of last year.

"The total for the year to date," says the report, "amounts to about $2,220,000,000. This represents a 3 per cent increase over the corresponding period of last year, and is the first such increase over a similar period of the previous year since 1929.

"After adjustment is made for the seasonal factor, the present level of farm cash income is well above any period in 1932, and, unless drastically lower prices for the principal farm commodities are seen in the next few months, it is clear that the total cash income to the farmers for the full year 1933 will be substantially ahead of 1932."

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.84⅝	.84⅝	.83	.83⅛	—.01¾
December	.88¼	.88⅜	.86⅜	.86⅝	—.02¼
May	92.¾	.92¾	.90¾	.91	—.01⅜

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.47½	.47¾	.46⅞	.46⅝	—.01⅛
December	.53	.53	.51¾	.51⅞	—.02¾
May	.59	.59	.57⅝	.57⅜	—.02⅜

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.36	.36¼	.35⅛	.35⅛	—.01⅛
December	.39¼	.39½	.38⅜	.38⅜	—.01⅛
May	.42⅜	.42⅜	.41¼	.41¼	—.01⅛

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	5.42	5.45	5.42	5.45	—.05
December	5.92	5.92	5.82	5.85	—.05

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.70⅞	.70⅛	.70⅛	...
December	.72⅛	.71⅝	.71⅝	— ¼
May	.77⅛	.76⅝	.76⅝	— ⅜

Bank of England

LONDON, Sept. 7—Weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Sept. 7, 1933	Aug. 31, 1933
Circulation	£375,225	£374,003
Public deposits	21,454	41,959
Private deposits	142,389	132,354
Bankers accts	97,422	79,424
Other accts	44,977	42,930
Govt securities	83,535	83,195
Other securities	22,116	21,670
Disc & adv	9,694	9,973
Securities	14,422	11,697
Reserves	76,433	77,662
Prop res to liab	46.6%	47.2%
Bullion	191,659	191,666

Bank of France

PARIS, Sept. 7—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France, in francs (000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Sept. 1	Aug. 25
Gold	82,277,000	82,226,000
Sight balances abroad	1,290,000	1,290,000
Neg bills bot abroad	1,117,000	1,131,000
Commrcl bills France	3,479,000	3,127,000
Adv agst securities	2,763,000	2,687,000
Neg bonds of a f	6,416,000	6,416,000
Circulation	82,863,000	81,142,000
Tot cred cur accnts	20,485,000	22,432,000
Treasury	1,067,000	770,000
Sinking fund	2,102,000	2,005,000
Private	17,069,000	19,454,000
Tot sight liabilities	103,350,000	103,375,000
Ratio	79.61%	79.39%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	99.00	99.00	+.20
December	94.40	99.20	...
January	100.00	100.00	..
March	100.60	100.20	—.30
May	109.60	100.70	—.10
July	100.80	100.90	—.10

Tone at close very steady.

S. O. of California Raises Prices

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7—Standard Oil Company of California advanced gasoline prices 1½ cents a gallon in southern California and Arizona and 1 cent a gallon in northern California and the Pacific Northwest territory.

Holders of Gold Are Now Required To File Returns

New Order to Be Made Main Weapon Against Hoarding Practice

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The new executive order requiring holders of gold to file returns with the Treasury is to be made the Government's principal weapon in its drive against gold hoarding.

This was divulged today by Attorney General Cummings, who said this method offered a much simpler form of prosecution than action based upon the actual holding of gold.

The executive order in question, signed by President Roosevelt on Aug. 29, requires that before Sept. 18 every person or firm having more than $100 in gold bullion or gold certificates shall fill out prescribed forms issued by the Treasury.

In the meantime, Justice Department agents are interviewing again each known gold holder in an effort to have him comply voluntarily with the requirements of Mr. Roosevelt's orders. This method, Mr. Cummings said, has proved extremely effective to date.

When the first anti-hoarding order was issued, he added, more than 5000 individuals had gold in their possession and were interviewed. That number has been reduced to 320 holding an average of about $4100 each.

The Justice Department today in a statement said: "The list of names of persons and firms allegedly in possession of gold and failing to return the same, as sent to the field offices on Aug. 26, contained 320 names, representing a total amount of gold in hoarding of $1,313,553.61."

United States Dollar Rate Is Little Changed

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The United States dollar moved within narrow limits today, and closed at $4.55¾ to the pound, slightly off from yesterday's final rate of $4.55¼.

The French franc was somewhat firmer on sterling, opening at 80.43 and closing at 80.53, compared with yesterday's close of 80.65.

PARIS, Sept. 7 (AP)—The American dollar lost three centimes in value in today's tradings, closing at 17.69 francs (5.65 cents to the franc), compared with yesterday's close of 17.72 (5.64 cents).

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (AP)—The United States dollar declined slightly today to 2.905 marks, compared with 2.91 yesterday. (Today's rate was equivalent to a mark value of 34.42 cents, compared with 34.34 yesterday).

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—The dollar, in terms of the French gold franc, was valued today at 69.25 cents, the same as yesterday, compared with 73.80 cents a month ago. At London bar gold was quoted at 131s. an ounce, the American equivalent being $29.85.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver	37c	36¾c	36⅜c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅜@ ¼	½@ ⅜	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅜@ ½	¾@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
6 months	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1¼

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

London Quotations

Call money	⅜%	⅜%	⅜%
Short bills	$\frac{7}{16}$@ ½	$\frac{7}{16}$@ ⅜	1
3 mos bills	⅜@ $\frac{7}{16}$	½@ $\frac{9}{16}$	1 @1$\frac{1}{16}$
Bar gold	131s	130s 7d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18$\frac{1}{16}$d	18$\frac{1}{16}$d	27½d

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	3
Dallas	3½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	5
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
San Francisco	3½	Oslo	3½
St. Louis	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Prague	3½
Philadelphia	3	Paris	2½
Berlin	4	Rome	3½
Amsterdam	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Athens	7½	Riga	5½
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.55⅝	$4.55¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.55½	4.55⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0566	.0565	.0392
Belgium—belga	.2015	.2012	.139
Italy—lira	.0760	.0762	.0526
Germany—mark	.3433	.3438	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1625	.1625	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0438	.0438	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2030	.2037	.268
Finland—finm'k	.0201	.0201	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0082	.0082	.0126
Holland—florin	.5817	.5813	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2575	.2575	.1749
Norway—krone	.2290	.2292	.268
Poland—zloty	.1620	.1620	.1122
Roumania—leu	.0037	.0037	.0596
Spain—peseta	.1205	.1205	.193
Sweden—krona	.2350	.2352	.268
Switz'l'd—franc	.2790	.2786	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0188	.0188	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2675	.2675	*
Shanghai—dol	.2287½	.2287½	*
India—rupee	.3435	.3435	.3650
Japan—yen	.2670	.2677	.4985
Java—florin	.5812½	.5812½	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5325	.5325	.5678
South America			
Argentine—dol	.3696	.3696	.4244
Brazil—milreis	.0822	.0822	.1196
Chile—peso	.0882	.0882	.12166
Peru—sol	.1942	.1942	.28
Uruguay—peso	.6850	.6850	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9537½	.9531	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2826	.2826	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

New York Stock Transfer Tax

ALBANY, Sept. 7—August stock transfer tax was $2,378,196, compared with $3,984,792 in July and $4,339,301 in August, 1932.

Financial: News and Comment

Earnings Gains Of the Railways Most Remarkable

Increase of Nearly 470 Per Cent for Class 1 Roads in July

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Analysis of the July earnings statement of the country's class 1 railroads brings into bold relief the phenomenal improvement in the position of the iron horse since the arid days of midsummer, 1932.

The gain of nearly 470 per cent in net railway operating income, assert transportation specialists here, reflects not only the substantial gains in general business, but also important advances made in operating methods.

At the same time, railway executives warn that a comparison between the two months is only justified if weighted with the fact that July, last year, produced one of the smallest monthly traffic totals which the railways have handled since the turn of the century.

Coincident with publication of July results comes the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the freight surcharges which took effect on Jan. 2, 1932, are to expire at the end of the current month.

Railway traffic officials generally doubted that these surcharges would affect substantially the total revenues of the carriers. The advanced rates were authorized after the roads had requested a horizontal 15 per cent increase in freight rates. This was denied by the commission, which suggested what was regarded as a novel compromise, namely, higher charges on specified freights with the provision that the proceeds be pooled for the benefit of the weaker roads.

After a considerable amount of discussion, it was agreed eventually that disbursements from the pool were to be in the form of loans to meet interest charges only. The Railroad Credit Corporation was created as administrator of the pool. Some $75,000,000 was produced by the surcharges, as compared with the original estimate of $100,000,000 to $125,000,000.

Increase in Sale Of Canadian Bond Issues in August

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Total sales of new Canadian issues for the month of August amounted to $142,242,631, as compared with $9,079,490 in August a year ago, according to statistics compiled by the Dominion Securities Corporation. This large increase was the result of the sale in London of £15,000,000 3 per cent Dominion of Canada bonds and the renewal on a 3¼ per cent coupon basis of the $50,000,000 Dominion of Canada 4½ per cent issue, which matured on Aug. 1. This latter issue was payable in Canadian funds only.

The total sales of new Canadian issues for the first eight months of the current year amounted to $297,004,825 as compared with $206,478,191 in the corresponding period of a year ago. Although the sales this year are considerably in excess of last year, it must be taken into consideration that of the total for 1933 $183,000,000 represented financing of the Dominion Government and the balance of $114,004,825, the bond issues of provincial and municipal governments and corporations.

From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1932, there was no financing on the part of the Dominion Government and the total for that period of $206,478,191 compares with $114,004,825 for this year. The financial requirements of the Dominion Government during 1932 were taken care of during the last quarter of the year.

No Extension of Saturday Stock Exchange Closings

No action was taken Wednesday by the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange at a special meeting on the extension of the Saturday holidays which were ordered from July 29 to Sept. 2.

Brokers interpreted this to mean that the exchange would be open for business next Saturday unless another special meeting of the governing committee should be held before the end of the week.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—Effective Saturday, Sept. 9, Chicago Stock Exchange will open Saturdays at usual time from 9 to 11.

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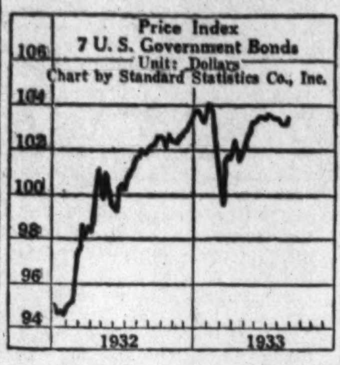
Sept. 11
Deposit by Mail in this
60-Year-Old Mutual
Savings Bank

Price Trend of Bonds



Government Bond Strength Continues

Continued strength in United States Government bonds recently has reflected primarily a further easing in open market interest rates, and last week's augmented purchases by the Federal Reserve banks, as well as evidence of marked improvement in investment demand for these issues, as typified by the rising volume held in the portfolios of the reporting member banks.

Evidently, little concern is being felt by the buyers of highest grade obligations that inflation in its more dreaded forms is imminent.

Roosevelt Stands Firm on Bank Act

(Continued from Page 1)

tion proposes to go to work at once on proposed changes. Mr. Robert V. Fleming, who was placed in line yesterday for the presidency year after next, will guide the federal legislative committee. He is president of the Riggs National Bank of Washington.

Bankers differ on the amount of legislation that is advisable in banking reform.

In his presidential address, Mr. Francis H. Sisson, said that while banking should always seek improvement in operating methods and regulation, the situation did not justify "violent or drastic changes" in the banking system. Mr. George V. McLaughlin of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the New York State Bankers' Association, said that bankers should try to get along with very little legislative help. He called for less government in banking, and declared there was too much politics in it.

From the West the bankers heard a different point of view. Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas declared in an address read in his absence that, "the public is not going to be satisfied with conditions as they are and have been."

Denouncing the insurance of bank deposits as ruinous, Governor Landon added, "Guaranty of deposits did not come on us all at once. It came in a response to the dissatisfaction of the people with the present conduct by the bankers of the banks of this country. It will not be repealed in a hurry."

Smaller Banks Position

The smaller banks under state auspices stood up strenuously against the slogan of "safety in bigness" and the threat of further invasion by branch banking, and other perils.

Mr. L. A. Andrew, president of the state bank division of the American Bankers' Association, declared that the question of "whether the state systems shall be destroyed and about half the banks of this country put out of business is now right up to a decision." Mr. Andrew is vice-president of the First Bank & Trust Company of Ottumwa, Ia.

The immediate danger, he predicted, was that state banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System may not be qualified for the insurance of deposits beginning Jan. 1. He said they probably would not be told until late in December.

He denounced unification of the banking system. If the state bankers should lose their battle for independent existence and to check branch banking, he prophesied that the financial business of the country would come into the hands of seven or eight large branch banking institutions.

The small country bank, he emphasized, is not a failure. Nevertheless, in the face of official records, he said, "we have been continuously told that banks with capital of less than $50,000 and located in towns of 10,000 and less are really the cause of the depression and all of the bank trouble. This has been repeated so many times that a great many people believe it. Official figures show this propaganda to be absolutely false."

Mr. Francis Marion Law was automatically elected president for next year, stepping up from the first vice-presidency. Mr. Law is president of the First National Bank of Houston, Texas. Mr. Rudolph S. Hecht, chairman of the board of Hibernia National Bank in New Orleans, is the new first vice-president.

Scottish American Company

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—As a step toward the establishment in this country of a firm of "estate agents," and as the basis for the formation of coöperative investment trusts, patterned after those popularized in Great Britain, the Scottish American Company has been organized in Chicago by a score of prominent business men and a group of experts in estate planning and management. These men, it was stated, control capital investments totaling well over $100,000,000.

Cotton Crop Estimate

International Statistical Bureau, Inc., estimates the cotton crop as of Sept. 1 at 12,960,000 bales. The yield per acre is estimated at 192.3 pounds. The reason the International Statistical Bureau states for its figures being larger than the Government's estimate on Aug. 1, despite the drop of 6.1 pounds per acre, is that the estimated harvested acreage is larger than the Government estimated a month ago.

Standard Oil Co. of Kansas

Standard Oil Company of Kansas net for the quarter ended June 30 was $146,442 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization of intangible development costs and other charges, compared with a net loss of $271,134 in the quarter ended March 31, 1933. For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $124,692.

Oil-Fouled Water Well Proves Good Fortune of Nature

Depth Allows Use of Post Hole Diggers Instead of Costlier Rigs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKWELL, Okla. — In Oklahoma, where oil wells ordinarily are 6000 to 7000 feet deep and cost from $50,000 to $250,000 to drill, Blackwell citizens have missed the huge cost of drilling by the good fortune of nature having provided an oil field only 16 feet under the surface of their back yards.

In no case is a well more than 20 feet deep and they are dug with post hole diggers that cost $3 each instead of rotary drills and rigs representing an investment of $25,000 to $50,000.

Nearly five years ago a water well was drilled which became fouled with crude oil. It was forgotten until recently when the depression sent an old well driller out into the world without a job. He recalled the oil-fouled water well and set to work to find the oil.

The first producer struck the paysand at 16 feet after a first well had been ordered stopped as a fire hazard since it was only 10 feet from a house. The first producer was located on the rear of the lot, about 30 feet from the condemned test.

The usual moving-over for a location of the large oil wells in Oklahoma is some 900 yards. It requires some 60 to 180 days to drill the regular deep wells and these small ones at Blackwell take only three or four hours' work with post hole diggers.

The oil from these 16-foot wells usually averages about two or three barrels a day and is of such gravity that it can be used in automobile motors without refining.

It was at first thought that the oil in the small wells came from drip or spillings of a refinery nearby, but later investigation has shown that it apparently has broken into a sandy streak of subsoil from poorly cased wells in a large oil field near this city.

The oil is sucked up the 16 feet by electric motors and runs into steel drums placed under an ordinary water pump spout attached to the end of the suction pipe.

Electric Power Production Shows Small Increase

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Electric power output for the week ended Sept. 2, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute today, was 11.8 per cent over the like period a year ago, the smallest increase of the summer. The comparative gain for the previous week was 13.5 per cent.

Production totaled 1,637,317,000 kilowatt hours for the current report, an increase of approximately 7,000,000 kilowatt hours over the week ended Aug. 26, and comparing with 1,464,700,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended Sept. 3, 1932.

In the Rocky Mountain district, output last week was 23.1 per cent over a year ago, compared with a rise of 27.1 per cent in the previous week.

Other districts reported the following gains over 1932: New England, 12.7 per cent compared with 16.5 the previous week; middle Atlantic, 6.8 per cent, compared with 10.2; central industrial, 17.4 per cent, compared with 18.2; west central, 1.9 compared with 3.8; southern states, 9.9 compared with 11.6; and Pacific coast 5 per cent against 5.9.

Willys-Overland Fall Operations Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 7—With the automotive industry swinging into action under the NRA code, L. A. Miller, president and receiver of the Willys-Overland Company, announces that sufficient orders have been awarded his firm by the International Harvester Company to assure operation well into the fall and to increase employment substantially within the next 30 days.

These orders call for delivery of 2500 trucks and 2000 truck motors. Judge George P. Hahn of United States District Court has authorized the receivers to go forward with production of the orders. Between 600 and 1000 men will be added to the pay rolls when work on the new orders is started. Approximately 2000 workers are now employed.

Denver & Rio Grande Meets Fixed Charges

Increased revenues which Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co. received in first three weeks of August indicate the road probably will be able to cover fixed charges for the period. Revenues for this period averaged about 19.6 per cent above those of July period and about 11 per cent in excess of those of August, 1932.

Gross for August is likely to total between $1,650,000 and $1,700,000 which assuming an operating ratio of 74 per cent as in July would be more than sufficient to cover interest requirements. Even if gross in final two weeks of August did not maintain the increases of the early weeks and about equaled that of a year ago fixed charges aggregating about $440,000 would be covered provided the same operating ratio was maintained.

Local loadings for the first three weeks were about 20 per cent ahead of the like period in July, with ore and fruit movements mainly responsible for the gains. Freight movement was 22.8 per cent above that of July and 15.6 per cent ahead of August last year.

Government Urged to Sponsor Committee on Foreign Bonds

Latin-American Association Says Half Million Americans Owning Seven Billions in Securities Being Exploited—Need Protective Committee

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—The Latin-American Bondholders Association, incorporated in 1931 as a membership non-profit making organization for the purpose of aiding investors in more than $1,500,000,000 of defaulted Latin-American bonds, is sponsoring a country-wide petition for the immediate creation of the proposed Corporation of Foreign Security Holders authorized under Title Two of the Securities Act of 1933.

On Aug. 28 the association sent out a letter to a selected list of dealers, banks and individual investors in foreign bonds throughout the country, inclosing a printed memorial to the Federal Trade Commission, which stated that the necessary work of adjusting these foreign bond issues can only be undertaken by concerted action of the bondholders, under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission. Within a few days replies and signatures were received by the association from more than half of the letters mailed on Aug. 28, and scores of additional replies are being received daily at the association's offices at 120 Wall Street.

According to Fred Lavis, president of the association, protective committees are an absolute necessity when bonds go into default, and, when properly operated, a great boon to investors, but most unfortunately, this type of activity lends itself too readily to abuse and can easily degenerate into a racket.

In the association's memorial to the commission it is stated:

"In order to put a stop to the continued exploitation of the citizens of the United States, who hold external dollar bonds of foreign countries which have floated their loans in this market and which are now failing to make payments under the loan contracts, we join earnestly in urging you, through the President, to take the necessary steps to bring into immediate being the Corporation of Foreign Security Holders.

"There are foreign bonds outstanding, which should come under the protection of such corporation, to the extent of approximately $7,000,000,000. This is much more money than any possible collections of the much-discussed inter-governmental debts. The situation grows daily more deplorable; remittances which could be made to pay interest on the bonds are deliberately withheld; the market prices of the bonds are thus artifically depressed and the foreign borrowers are thus enabled by devious methods to repurchase their own bonds at sacrifice prices, to the obvious and enormous prejudice of the innocent holders of the bonds.

"Too many foreign debtors either tell our citizens who invested their money in good faith, what they will or will not do, or refuse to pay them anything and so depress the market price so that these foreign governments can buy back their bonds at 10 or 15 cents on the dollar," commented Mr. Lavis upon making public the text of the joint memorial petition. "The Securities Act of 1933 passed last May authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to create a Corporation of Foreign Security Holders, but so far nothing has been done about it.

"It is estimated that about 500,000 Americans own bonds of foreign countries. The exploitation must be stopped and steps must be taken at once to reach some basis of adjustment or agreement which will insure some resumption and the continuance of interest payments at least."

The World's Business

European Labor

THE difference hitherto prevailing between American and European labor unionism, mentioned in yesterday's column, was at bottom a reflection of the difference in a political philosophy of the two peoples. In Europe the state is regarded, in the Russian phrase, as the "little father." Paternalism was a natural development. European race memories carry back to the time when the people were looked after by princes. No similar tradition of feudalism exists in the United States. The state has hitherto been regarded merely as a convenience. It must not trench too much on "rugged individualism." Hence labor as well as capital required noninterference in the winning of its economic opportunities. So American labor, to the mystification of European labor, has fought social legislation, notably job insurance, as well as laws relating to wages, hours, and conditions of labor. It has resisted that form of political organization which makes the labor unions in Britain a training ground for labor parliamentarians. Only the other day, it seemed, some of the big guns of labor were being directed at the Black Thirty Hour a Week Bill. Almost in a twinkling, however, this attitude has changed, and American labor is now little distinguishable in its philosophy from European labor. This is by no means the least important of the revolutions to which the NRA is treating the United States.

* * *

New Labor Conditions

It is not exactly correct nowadays to talk of European labor as an entity. There is one type of organization still persisting in the democratic countries. This is based on the division of industry into the two camps of Labor and Capital which are each trying to get as much as possible of the economic product. Ask any British unionist what is British unionism's most prized possession, and you will most probably hear him say, "The right to strike." The other type of European unionism is as brand new as the anti-democratic movement in Europe. It has been thrown up by the development of the new corporative states. Italy has its workers' syndicates. Germany has reorganized its unions in conformity with the responsibility which the new state has assumed for the conduct of the country's economic life. Workers have long been similarly organized in Soviet Russia. The "vertical" or "quasi-public" union backed by Mr. Dudley Cates and Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin partakes more of the unions in these latter countries. Labor in these countries is expected to share responsibility with management for the smooth conduct of industry. The wastefulness of strikes and lockouts is ruled out by appeal to tribunals in which the Government has the deciding voice.

* * *

Not a System

It would be as dangerous, however, to seek analogies for the future form of American unionism as to contrast the American economic experiment with other systems. So far the NRA is in a class by itself—an American answer to an American problem. The temporary nature of its operation is attested in the law. As for intent, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's speeches reveal that he is taking the law literally. He wants simply to put business back on its feet. His adhesion to literalness finds its chief example in the NRA's attitude toward the equivocal collective bargaining clauses of the act. This simply guarantees employer noninterference with workers' organizations. Maybe the American scheme, which is temporary by law, will never be transformed into a system. But it is none the less interesting to speculate whether or no the new industrial setup will be permanent. If it is, then a real labor policy must come as its corolary.

* * *

Clothing Workers' Union

In point of fact, as was said yesterday, there are some American unions which seem to be harbingers of the new order mentioned by Dr. Lorwin. Perhaps the clothing workers furnish the best illustration. Some years ago I spent most of a transatlantic voyage listening to a description of the A. C. W. of A. by one of its chief organizers, now a leader in the NRA, and an economist of note. Research, I gathered, had become such a fine art with the clothing workers that they knew as much about the business of their employers as the employers themselves. As for their policy, he said, it was based upon keeping the employer in business. "We want fair play, but we don't want to ruin the employer," he said. And he gave me several instances of how the clothing workers had actually extended financial accommodation to a concern when this had been refused by the banks. They could not coöperate in such a way, he continued, unless they knew the affairs of the particular business intimately. Incidentally, his remarks formed part of a criticism directed against British labor. "Most of the leaders in England," he said, "are economically illiterate. They maintain inadequate research departments. Thus, in the matter of wage policy, they operate in the dark. Attitudes are based upon resentment, on the feeling that the workers are not getting their due share of the economic product, not on the coöperation which is our creed." I don't know what the labor leaders in England would reply. I fancy, however, they would point to American labor's experience in the depression. In the United States wage deflation went on unchecked and aggravated the depression. In Britain, on the contrary, the workers insisted obstinately on an irreducible minimum without regard for any economic consideration which would provide an argument for lower wages. Their obstinacy in this respect has long been the theme of much criticism from that commentator on things British, André Siegfried. Rather than yield, British labor forced a change in state policy. For Britain's lapse off the gold standard was due ultimately to the inflexibility of British (wage) costs. The American unionist, whom I have quoted, would, of course, amend his position today. He would not admit that British labor aloofness was better than American coöperation. But, judging from his own connection with the NRA, he would say that the American capital-labor equation had not been complete, since the Government had not then been elevated to the partnership necessitated by the complexities of modern economic life.

H. B. E.

New Management Brings Profits To Douglas Shoe Co.

Aggressive Spring Policy Raises Sales—Dollar Revenue Higher

W. L. Douglas Shoe Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1923 (as certified by independent auditors), an operating loss of $51,592, compared with a loss of $541,418 for the first six months of 1932.

The present management took charge about Feb. 1, with commitments for the first two months of the year already established. The operating loss for those months was $81,641. For the remaining four months to June 30 the company operated at a profit of $30,049.

There was also a claim pending for immediate payment of $100,000 under a contract agreement made in prior years with former executives. This claim has been settled for $50,000 plus expenses.

An aggressive advertising and merchandising policy during the spring season resulted in the company selling 40 per cent more shoes than in the corresponding period of 1932, and in spite of very much lower prices the dollar revenue was 7 per cent larger.

The company's lease situation is improving steadily. Eight stores have been replaced with more advantageously located units, and three new modern large-volume stores have been added—in Chicago, Baltimore and Philadelphia. This policy will be continued.

President J. W. Bartlett states: "The general conditions in our industry are somewhat unsettled, due to extreme rise in commodity prices and governmental regulations, but directors are going ahead with an aggressive program this season. While I cannot promise at this time an early resumption of dividends we are making good progress in rehabilitating the company on a sound basis, so that with more normal times the company's earning power will be fully reëstablished."

Balance sheet as of June 30 shows total current assets of $2,201,609, of which cash accounts for $335,710, while current liabilities amount to $432,709. Net working capital was $1,768,900, compared with $1,836,605 on Dec. 31, 1932.

Coal Producers' Earnings Outlook Is Much Improved

At the present time the earnings prospects of soft coal producers are much improved over those prevailing earlier in the year. Prices have advanced materially, partly due to wage increases, and output has recently advanced to a point about 50 per cent above a year ago.

The big uncertainty is the possibility that some of the recent heavy buying of coal has been in anticipation of higher costs under the code, as well as the threat that higher prices, sure to come, will reduce coal consumption.

In prices, the major change has come where most needed—in slack and other steam sizes, used for industrial purposes. This type of coal has been in large overproduction, and prices have been at a distress level.

In the first few months of this year high-volatile slack was officially quoted by the companies at 25 to 50 cents a ton, but it is believed to have brought even less where the pressure to sell was acute. Now the official quotation is 80 cents to $1 a ton. A year ago the price was 40 to 65 cents. Low-volatile or "smokeless" slack has shown a nearly comparable advance.

Run-of-mine high volatile coal is currently quoted $1 to $1.40 a ton, a good advance over the low in April of 75 cents to $1, and also better than the quotation a year ago of 90 cents to $1. Run-of-mine "smokeless" at $1.50 to $1.85 is well above the low of $1.25, but shows little change from a year ago.

Wholesale Price Advances Continue Moderately

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Labor Department announces that wholesale prices continued to advance during the week ending Sept. 2, increasing one-tenth of 1 per cent over the previous week.

Six of the 10 major groups of commodities covered in the survey of 784 separate items showed increases. Two groups had an average decline and two, textiles and miscellaneous articles, remained at the level of the previous week.

Prices of farm products reacted sharply, dropping nearly 2 per cent, but manufactured food products increased by one-half of 1 per cent. Other important groups showing advances were fuel and lighting materials, metals, and building materials.

English Radio Exhibition Reports Good Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—During the first four days of the radio exhibition held here at Olympia, orders totaling nearly £12,000,000 were signed—£3,000,000 worth by overseas buyers.

This is a 50 per cent increase over last year. At the present rate this year's exhibition will break all records for the British radio industry.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Net

Wheeling & Lake Erie reports for the seven months ended July 31 net of $551,692 after charges, or $4.64 a share on 118,926 shares of 7 per cent prior lien convertible preferred, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends, compared with a net loss of $252,995 in the first seven months of 1932.

S. S. Kresge August Sales Up

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—August sales of S. S. Kresge Company amounted to $9,920,932, an increase of 12.6 per cent over a year ago.

Greater Money Turnover Cited

New York, Sept. 7

FAILURE of bank credit to expand in the face of mounting excess reserves and increasing business activity may be attributed, at least in part, to the further effect of discontinuance of interest payments on demand deposits, says the Federal Reserve Bank of New York monthly review.

"In the four weeks ended Aug. 23 the demand deposits of reporting member banks declined $220,000,000 to a volume $800,000,000 less than on June 14, just before the passage of the Banking Act of 1933 which made discontinuance of interest payments on demand deposits mandatory," the bank states.

"The velocity of turnover of demand deposits in the principal cities, following an extraordinary rise from 1925 to 1929, declined to between 50 and 60 per cent of the 1919-1925 average at the end of 1932.

"Subsequently, there has been a rapid rise to about 85 per cent of the average for 1919-1925, the highest rate since the middle of 1931."

Clothing Makers Are Now Working At Full Capacity

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Conditions in nearly every branch of the men's clothing industry have been changed completely during the last five months, and there has been a direct reversal of the merchandising methods which were forced into adoption during the last two years, according to a survey of the men's clothing industry, which has just been completed by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

"The part-time operations of factories have been replaced by capacity schedules, the millions who have returned to the ranks of the employed have cleared retailers' shelves of accumulated stocks that had been gathering dust, and clothing again is being sold for its quality and perfect delineation of the approved styles, rather than on its price appeal, which was the sole stimulus that could be used to move it up to the early part of April," says the survey.

Instead of the uninterrupted downward trend that marked the course of material quotations until the end of March, mills are revising their price lists upward, wool fabrics now being 70 per cent higher than they were a year ago, cotton material nearly 100 per cent above the level obtaining at that time, while rayons are up 50 to 60 per cent.

"Clothing distributors are expecting a larger distribution this fall than at any time in the last three years. Many manufacturers bought wool goods freely when they first showed signs of advancing, so that both suits and overcoats can be sold to retailers at only a moderate advance. The light buying of overcoats for the last three seasons is expected to make the movement in this division particularly large.

"Profitable operations for all branches of the industry are expected to result from the adoption of the code, as it will eliminate the devastating effects of ruthless price competition and bring greater coöperation and coördination among the large producers in the various parts of the country."

Slackening in Canadian Business Less General

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—Although signs of a lull in Canadian business activity are now "clearly discernible," the slackening is not only more gradual than a year ago, but also seems less general, says S. H. Logan, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

"Thus," he adds, "while the heavy industries are not so active as a month ago, those of the secondary class have either maintained or actually improved their position."

Butterick Co. Profit

Butterick Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $49,116 after depreciation, federal taxes, interest, etc., equal to 27 cents a share on the 183,477 shares, compared with $135,251, or 73 cents a share on 183,969 shares, in the first half of 1932. June quarter's net profit was $84,232, equal to 46 cents a share on 183,477 shares, compared with $35,116 in the preceding quarter and net of $129,126, equal to 70 cents a share on 183,969 shares, in the June quarter of previous year.

The Editor's Puzzle

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"Spring's ~~The~~ colors of yellow are beautiful,"
and green, said the lecturer; ~~as seen in the~~
~~spring leaves little to~~
~~be desired.~~ "But after they
have passed through ~~having~~
~~traversed~~ the various
~~shades and~~ hues of ~~the~~
summer, and hav~~ing~~ turned
~~ned~~ at last to the red
and gold of fall, we are
~~find ourselves~~ ready
to vote ~~the~~ autumn ~~hues~~
the best ~~of all other~~
seasons."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Chicago Packers Unable to Handle Vast Pig Receipts

Federal Supplies Overwhelm Stockyards—Shippers Warned

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP)—Mounting receipts of pigs, shipped here for the Government to purchase and slaughter, today had carried arrivals far past the number that could be cared for by the licensed packers and the pens were filled with 38,000 that could not be handled, some of them on hand since the first of the week.

Arrival Tuesday the first day of the week, because of Labor Day totaled 75,000. Yesterday's supply was 65,000, and today 40,000 more were yarded with trucks and trains still pouring them in.

Slaughter is far ahead of the schedule planned by the Department of Agriculture. In 14 days since the bonus has been offered for pigs between 25 and 100 pounds in weight, Chicago packers have slaughtered and tanked 232,205 of the 25-to-80 pound pigs and have butchered 43,855 of the heavier pigs and 10,425 piggy sows.

Twenty markets handled 174,000 pigs yesterday. The rapid liquidation of the pigs has already brought more than 2,000,000 of the 4,000,000 to be marketed. At the present rate, the entire 4,000,000 will be killed by the middle of September. Oct. 1 was set as the date for completion of the task. The arrivals of piggy sows, though, was far under schedule.

Government authorities have issued warnings to shippers to hold back offerings until they can be moved through packing plants. No more pigs will be purchased without permits, W. O. Fraser, who is in charge of the program here, has warned. Packing house officials said that already enough permits were outstanding to keep the plants working full time for the remainder of the week.

No more permits for shipment this week will be issued.

New Business for Steel Companies Held Up by Code

New business in finished steel is being held back pending a final adjustment of market practices to the conditions imposed by the iron and steel code, says Iron Age.

While base prices for the remainder of the current quarter have all been announced, there have been numerous changes in extras and other terms which are temporarily a source of confusion to both sellers and buyers.

The caution of sales staffs has been accentuated both by the fact that the new extra lists have not yet been officially approved and by the knowledge that misinterpretation of code provisions can lead to the imposition of fines.

An added uncertainty is provided by a division of opinion on the extension of the initial code prices through the fourth quarter.

Although a number of producers, particularly in the Chicago district, have opened their books at unchanged quotations for the final quarter of the year, there is a growing pressure for advances for that period, especially on sheets and strip.

Homestake Mining Co. Raises Dividend to $12

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7—Homestake Mining Company declared an extra dividend of $1 and a monthly dividend of $1, both payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The monthly dividend of $1 places the stock on a $12 annual basis, compared with $9 previously. A similar extra dividend was paid on April 25, last.

TO WORK
Back To Work
Labor Day has come and gone. We're all back on the job again. And thanks to the nation's splendid support of the NRA there are today, more men at work and at better wages—than in a long, long time.
The NRA urges you to do your part as a member or a consumer. Spending helps, of course, and so does saving if you bank your money here. For this is a mutual savings bank and our investments are all-American—they help keep the nation's wheels of industry turning.
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
NRA
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

Four Favorites For Southeast Conference Race

Football Schedules Built Toward Money Making Instead of Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 7—Labor Day in the South for most is a day of rest and pleasure, but for the thousand or more football players and coaches in the 13 colleges represented in the Southeastern Conference, it is a day of hard work. For some years now the official starting day for football teams in the Southern Conference has been the first Monday in September and this year was no exception.

Four teams in the Southeastern Conference are looked upon by the football experts as good possibilities. A fifth team, because of its rather light Conference schedule, is also given pre-season chance. Tennessee and Alabama Polytechnic Institute are favored with University of Alabama and Louisiana State University. The University of Georgia is the fifth team that must be reckoned with.

Southeastern Conference teams are getting away from schedules made for championships and are turning to revenue schedules. The depression is behind it all. Stadia must be paid for, varsity sports encouraged, and intramural athletics sponsored. It takes headliners to produce crowds and it is the crowds that produce the money that makes the above possible.

Based on the proposed Southeastern Conference schedules, it is not beyond reason, that any one of six of the remaining eight Conference teams might come through. These teams are Tulane, Georgia Tech, Vanderbilt, Kentucky, Florida, University of Mississippi. Mississippi State College and Sewanee are the other teams in the Conference. Below is given a brief glance at each college's possibilities:

Tennessee—Give Maj. Robert R. Neyland, head coach, a pair of outstanding tackles and the Volunteers are capable of sweeping to new heights. They have the backfield, the guards, the ends and plenty of reserve material. Tennessee has its hardest schedule, having added Louisiana State, Virginia P. I. and George Washington University to its schedule, replacing three small colleges. Tennessee was a co-champion last year, and has the opportunity to be sole champion this year.

Louisiana State—Capt. Lawrence McC. Jones has his second year really to get his double-wing-back formations in operation. L. S. U. can be undefeated in the Conference this year, as last, and then not be powerful enough to get by Tulane, Vanderbilt and Tennessee. Coach Jones has the power, and if the new replacements readily master his wing-back formation, his Tigers should really go places.

Alabama P. I.—Head Coach Chester A. Wynne's Auburn Tigers played the "darkhorse" rôle in gaining a tie with Tennessee for the championship last year and they may continue the rôle. Auburn will have the four fastest backs in the South, if not in America, to unloosen on their opponents, and if they secure a powerful punter to replace their famous Capt. James F. Hitchcock '33, who in three years' competition never had a punt blocked, they will be on top or near it.

University of Alabama—Coach Frank Thomas has one crying need and large order it is to fill. A fullback who can run with the ball, block and punt for distance and uncanny placement as did the famous Capt. John E. Cain '33. Give Coach Thomas this needed fullback and Alabama can again lead the championship parade.

Tulane—Coach Theodore Cox has possibilities in his 1933 team, but an all-around improvement and strengthening in end play is needed to offset the loss of that great all-American, Don G. Zimmerman '33. Cox has possibilities of again starting his Tulane team on a drive to its old place in the sun.

Georgia—If Coach Harry J. Mehre's young sophomores of 1932, who made just enough mistakes to lose, have learned their lesson, they should be very good this year. Georgia meets only one of the Southeastern Conference teams ranked to be in the running, but goes out to play three ranking intersectional games in Yale, California, and New York University.

Georgia Tech—Head Coach W. A. Alexander finds that there are fewer worries to a hard all-around schedule than one that gives championship possibilities, and thus his schedule is unique in that it is an all-Southeastern Conference schedule. Georgia Tech will have a vastly improved team in the line and, given a good punter, will have a lot of fun in playing its opponents. Coach Alexander will have at least one experienced man for every position.

University of Mississippi—Coach E. L. Walker has been on the job long enough to give his college the best team during his régime. His teams threw scares into both Alabama and Auburn last year. Alabama, Tennessee, and L. S. U. are so placed in the schedule this year that Coach Walker can prime for all of them and should get his share of victories. He had too many hard ones in a row for a young team last year.

Florida—Florida's championship chances depend entirely on the ability of its new all-alumni coaching staff to function its first year. Florida has some good material left by Charles W. Bachman, and, if the new coaching staff goes over, it should be much stronger than last year. Florida's squad will be one of the largest in the South.

Vanderbilt—The Commodores lost heavily through graduation in the class of '33, and much of their power is gone, but Coach D. E. McGugin has a punter who can kick and a passer who can throw, so his material is to his liking. The Vanderbilt coaches are optimistic over their material and look for better blocking, tackling and open-field running. A spectacular and interesting team to watch should be Vanderbilt.

Kentucky—For Kentucky to make a real showing its backfield must function. It has the power. It has in Ralph G. Kercheval '33 the greatest punter in the Conference this year. His punting in itself is a great offensive and defensive weapon. Kentucky's team will probably be the heaviest in the Conference and the team has good possibilities.

Mississippi State College—This team had many green and inexperienced players last year who should reach their peak under their new head coach, Ross Mackechnie. It has a much harder schedule than many of the Conference teams with many times its material and if it wins any two of its hard games the college should be delighted with its team's performance the first year under its new coach.

Sewanee—Coach H. E. Clark's team opens its season with Kentucky, which shows plenty of courage for this small team. His squad will be very small and he must find a quarterback and replace several lettermen. Sewanee never wins many of its large games, but its teams are always spectacular and highly entertaining to the onlooker. Sewanee will throw a scare into several of its opponents and win a game or so.

Southern Association

Memphis	42	29	.592
New Orleans	41	29	.586
Nashville	34	31	.523
Knoxville	36	34	.514
Little Rock	36	36	.500
Birmingham	32	[illegible]	.471
Chattanooga	33	[illegible]	.446
Atlanta	24	[illegible]	.364

Results Sept. 6

Nashville 7, Knoxville 4.
Nashville 4, Knoxville 1.
Memphis 4, Birmingham 1.
Memphis 4, Birmingham 0.
Little Rock 7, New Orleans 3.
Only games played.

Solters Bought by Red Sox

The Boston Red Sox have announced the purchase of Julius Solters, outfielder, from the Baltimore club of the International League. Solters hit .369 with the Orioles, an average which includes 32 home runs. He is 6 feet tall and tips the scales at 190. He bats and throws right handed. In exchange the Red Sox give Baltimore cash and a player to be named later.

Cochet Not to Play Pro Stars for Money

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 7

HENRI COCHET, France's leading tennis star, today announced that he would play against Big Bill Tilden, American professional, in a Franco-American series in Paris, starting Sept. 22, but that he would not accept money for his play.

Two Clubs Are Tied For Women's Title

Women's National Yachting Championship

Club	Points
Edgartown Y. C.	11¼
Cohasset Y. C.	11¼
Indian Harbor Y. C.	8
Manchester Y. C.	5
Shennecossett Y. C.	5
Bellport Y. C.	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COHASSET, Mass., Sept. 7—Two of the series of six races for the women's yachting championship and the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Cup were sailed off this port yesterday and at the end of the racing the Edgartown Yacht Club, winner last year, and the Cohasset Yacht Club were tied at the top of the standing with 11¼ points to the credit of each. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club was in third place with 8 points. Indian Harbor has two legs on the present trophy.

Sourire of the Edgartown Y. C., skippered by Clara F. Dinsmore and with Mrs. Charles A. Welsh and Marian Hazard as crew, won the first race in 46m. 24s., with Flash, representing Cohasset, captained by Ruth Sears and Frances Williams and Katherine Johnson as crew, second. The second race was the closest of the day with Cohasset finishing first and Edgartown second only by two seconds. In this race Cohasset sailed the Sourire and Edgartown sailed the Jonah.

Two races were also held in the series for the girl's national sailing championship and the Mrs. Hugh Bancroft Cup. Duxbury won 9¼ points in the two races while Manchester finished the day in second place with 7¼. Cohasset and Vineyard Haven scored 5 each and Hingham 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	87	45	.659
New York	76	53	.589
Cleveland	72	64	.529
Philadelphia	65	65	.500
Detroit	66	68	.493
Chicago	60	73	.451
Boston	56	78	.418
St Louis	49	85	.366

Results Sept. 6

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—	3	9	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	1	4	2

Batteries—McColl and Sewell; Miller, Faber, Wyatt and Berry. Losing pitcher—Miller. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 45m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	x—	5	8	2
Cleveland	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0—	4	13	2

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Harder, Hildebrand, Hudlin, Connally and Pytlak. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—2h. 5m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—	3	7	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2	7	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Hadley and Shea, Hemsley. Umpires—Van Graflan and Owens. Time—1h. 47m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	2	0	4	2	0	2	0	0—	11	14	1
Boston	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	5	8	3

Batteries—Lawson, Hogsett and Hayworth; Brown, Kline, Fullerton and Gooch. Winning pitcher—Hogsett. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Dinneen, Ormsby and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 5m.

Billiard Entries Being Received

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 8—Entries for the sectional qualifying pocket billiard tournaments, beginning Oct. 2, in 14 cities of the United States, are being received by the tourney committee of the National Billiard Association here. Entries close Sept. 11. Sectional tourneys have been awarded to Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul and Duluth in the northern division; St. Louis and Kansas City in the southern section; Brooklyn, Newark, New York City, Rochester and Philadelphia in the eastern, and Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland in the western.

Larchmont Defends Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 7—Scoring 39 points in the four races held, the Larchmont Yacht Club successfully defended its midget yachting championship of Long Island Sound yesterday. The final race will be held today, but as Larchmont has a 12-point lead over the Cold Spring Harbor Y. C., it cannot lose the championship no matter where it finishes today. Larchmont was represented by the Lout, which was sailed by John K. Perrin as skipper and Walter Pierson Jr. and William J. Beirn as crew.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	95	64	.597
Los Angeles	95	64	.597
Portland	91	67	.576
Sacramento	86	74	.538
Oakland	75	84	.472
San Francisco	68	92	.425
Missions	68	92	.425
Seattle	58	99	.369

Results Sept. 6

Los Angeles 2, Hollywood 0.
Sacramento 3, Portland 1.
Missions 4, San Francisco 3.
Oakland 7, Seattle 1.

Needs Ten Ineligibles

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Bernie Bierman's hopes for a strong University of Minnesota football team center around 10 promising candidates who must become eligible before they can play for him this year. "Of 36 men who were outstanding in spring practice," Bierman said, "10 must take make-up examinations to become eligible. If they all come through, our chances will be good. If none come through, our reserves will be weakened. If a few pass, our chances will be fair."

English Cricketers Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—The English cricketers who are touring North America under the leadership of Sir Julien Cahn made their metropolitan début at the Staten Island Cricket Club, Livingston, yesterday, and defeated a New York team by 8 wickets and 30 runs. The New York team fielded 11 players and batted 15 and scored 136 runs. The English cricketers scored 166 runs for the loss of only two wickets.

Eastern Counties Score 217

SKEGNESS, Eng., Sept. 7 (Canadian Press)—An Eastern Counties eleven scored 217 runs against the British West Indies in a two-day cricket match which started yesterday. The touring players had slightly more than an hour at the wickets before play closed and obtained 30 for one. Playing against H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven at Scarborough, the M. C. C.'s team, which toured Australia last winter, scored 349 runs in a match which started yesterday. Their opponents in reply had scored 30 runs for no wickets when play closed.

Bingham Denies Reports

Mid-summer reports that Harvard would practice and play hockey at the Boston Arena this coming season and that Joseph Stubbs '20 would not be head coach were emphatically denied by William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, yesterday.

Nine American, Seven Overseas Netmen Advance

Lott Bows to Japanese and Parker Loses to Gledhill in U. S. Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 7—Nine Americans, from all parts of the United States, including one unseeded player, and seven overseas seeded stars, from Australia, England, and Japan, survived the third round of the United States men's singles lawn tennis championship yesterday, and will begin a series of international battles this afternoon, to determine the new United States champion.

With the elimination of most of the lesser players in the tourney, yesterday, found most of the stars facing hard battles before they could advance. Even such stars as H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., present title holder, and Francis X. Shields, generally regarded as his most probable successor, were carried to extra games before they won in straight sets, while John H. (Jack) Crawford, the Australian ace, dropped a set in his match with Jack P. Tidhall, intercollegiate champion.

But the hardest battles of the day were those between Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and his doubles partner of many years, John W. Van Ryn, and between Ryosuke Nunoi of Japan and George M. Lott Jr. in which the Japanese, after dropping two sets, shifted his game, and took the next three sets and the match, 5—7, 1—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. Allison also lost the first two sets, and came from behind to win at 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

The lone survivor from outside the seeded ranks was Keith Gledhill, the doubles partner of the defending champion, who eliminated one of the hopes of future Davis Cup play, Frank A. Parker, in another hard battle, scored at 4—6, 6—3, 11—9, 6—3. This was the second elimination of a seeded American, with Lott the initial victim.

The American survivors are three from the Pacific coast, Vines, Gledhill and Lester R. Stoefen; two southerners, Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and Allison, from Austin, Texas, and three representatives of the Eastern Association, Shields, Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin. All of these except Vines, who will meet Grant, will be part of international day, encountering the seven foreign players. There are three Australians, Crawford, Vivian B. McGrath and Adrian K. Quist; two British players, Frederick J. Perry and H. G. N. Lee, and two Japanese, Nunoi and Jiro Sato, remaining in the battle.

With the exception of Shields, the American stars took matters rather easy in their play, Vines being especially careless in his control, making six double faults against Edward R. Avory, all in the second set, which went to 7—5. Shields had a real battle to win from Donald P. Turnbull, the young Australian, but displayed the best tennis he has shown in the tourney, and ran off with the match at 6—4, 8—6, 6—3.

The veteran championship was brought down to the quarterfinal, with the favorites winning with ease, with the exception of Fred C. Baggs, who lost the middle set to Charles A. Anderson, 6—0, 4—6, 6—1.

United States Men's Singles Lawn Tennis Championship—Third Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated E. R. Avory, England, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Dr. David O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Manuel Alonso, New York, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

H. G. N. Lee, England, defeated Frank H D. Wilde, England, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3, 6—1.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2.

Adrian K. Quist, Australia, defeated E. H. McCauliff, Yonkers, 6—2, 6—1, 8—6.

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, 4—6, 6—3, 11—9, 6—3.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Marcus Hecht, New York, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Donald P. Turnbull, Australia, 6—4, 8—6, 6—3.

Ryosuke Nunoi, Japan, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 5—7, 1—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated Elmer C. Griffin, New York, 7—5, 2—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Robert Murray, Canada, 6—1, 7—5, 6—2.

Vivian B. McGrath, Australia, defeated S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, New York, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, 7—5, 9—7, 7—9, 6—3.

J. H. (Jack) Crawford, Sydney, Australia, defeated Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, Calif., 6—2, 6—8, 6—2, 7—5.

National Veterans' Singles Championship—Third Round

Clarence M. Charest, Washington, defeated Alfred J. Cawse, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Edward Q. Jackson, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Henry H. Bassford, Larchmont, N. Y., defeated Steven V. Brubans, Hoboken, N. J., 6—2, 6—0.

A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated George V. Lawney, Dallas, Texas, 6—4, 6—2.

Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Charles A. Anderson, New Rochelle, N. Y., 6—0, 4—6, 6—1.

Harvey Y. Lake, Ocean City, N. J., defeated John S. Nicholl, Cambridge, Mass., 6—2, 6—1.

S. Jarvis Adams Jr., Port Washington, N. Y., defeated Edward H. Burns, Brooklyn, 6—4, 6—0.

Clarence J. Griffin, New York, defeated M. T. Ackerland, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Women Form Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 7—The Women's National Yacht Racing Association was formed here yesterday with Clara F. Dinsmore of Edgartown, president; Lorna Whittelsey, Greenwich, Conn., vice-president; Ernestine Hills, Hingham, secretary, and Ruth Sears, Cohasset, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of the above officers and Mrs. Elsa Potter, Bristol, R. I.; Mrs. Elizabeth L. McKeen, Beverly, and Joan Earle, Bellport. Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, donor of the cup for the women's national championship; President Clifford D. Mallory of the North American Yacht Racing Union and William U. Swan of Boston, who initiated both the women's and junior championships, were made honorary members.

Kitten Ball at Vanderbilt

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Kitten ball was the most popular sport in Coach Jim Buford's intramural program at Vanderbilt University during the 1932-1933 term. Figures prove it. During the Spring season this sport drew 300 players who took their kitten ball very seriously and engaged in furious competition. That was more than engaged in any other single sport, and 971 took part in Buford's varied calendar.

Baseball Team to Mexico

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Manager Guy Sturdy said here recently he would take the Little Rock baseball club to Mexico City for 10 games, starting Sept. 24. Sturdy said Ray Winder, secretary of the club, would be in charge of the tour.

Lovelock Makes New Mile Record In Scottish Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—J. E. Lovelock, the Oxford University runner who set up a world's record of 4m. 7 3-5s. for the mile at Princeton, U. S. A., recently beat the Scottish record for this distance when returning 4m. 13 3-5s. at the forty-seventh annual athletic meeting of the famous Glasgow Rangers Football Club. The previous best was by Cycil Ellis, a renowned Birchfield Harrier, who recorded 4m. 16 1-5s. at the same ground two years ago.

The Oxford-New Zealander had strong opposition against him, including R. H. Thomas, the British mile champion, T. M. Riddell, the Scottish champion, and Cyril Ellis. The first half-mile was covered in 2m. 3 4-5s. and when the bell rang at the three-quarter mark Riddell was leading with a time of 3m. 10 3-5s. Thomas then began to forge ahead in his usual manner; but Lovelock, timing his sprint to a nicety, passed the British champion in the last straight and won by four yards with Riddell six yards behind Thomas. Riddell's time was 4m. 15s. and this beats his own Scottish native record by three seconds.

Winning the half-mile in 1m. 54 2-5s. T. H. Scrimshaw knocked one second off the Scottish record made by L. Mason in 1925. He had the satisfaction of beating Clifford Whitehead, his conqueror in the British championships.

A special 120-yard handicap race was won by G. T. Saunders, the British 100-yard champion, in 11 3-5s. This time equaled the 24-year-old record by R. E. Walker, the South African Olympic sprinter. Fifty thousand spectators cheered Ernest Harper, sturdy little Hallamshire Harrier, as he ran into the arena to win the road race of about 17 miles. Harper's time was 1h. 37m. 33 1-5s. and his nearest rival, three-quarters of a mile behind, was Duncan McL. Wright, the British Empire Marathon champion. Donald McN. Robertson, the winner of the British Marathon this year and in 1932, gave up before the finish.

N. R. Thomson Leads One-Armed Golfers

EDINBURGH, Scot., Sept. 7 (AP)—Forty-four golfers who had left an arm on one of Britain's far-flung battle fronts came from all parts of the United Kingdom today to participate in the first championship for one-armed golfers.

N. R. Thomson, of Glasgow, led the field at the halfway mark with an 82, a score beyond the normal achievement of many a player with two arms, while close behind in second place with an 85 was J. P. A. Renwick, of Hawick, who left his right arm on Menin road before Ypres in 1918.

The battle-scarred veterans whacked away industriously at the difficult Barnton course, and there were several scores under 90. Thomson played beautiful golf in getting his 82, carrying the green, 262 yards from the tee, on the eighteenth hole, while A. L. Goundrill, of London, scored a birdie 2 on the 140-yard eighth, his drive landing eight feet from the cup.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	78	50	.609
Pittsburgh	73	58	.557
Chicago	73	60	.549
Boston	70	60	.538
St. Louis	72	63	.533
Brooklyn	53	74	.417
Philadelphia	51	75	.405
Cincinnati	51	81	.386

Results Sept. 6

At Pittsburgh—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1—	6	16	0
New York	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0—	5	15	3

Batteries—Swetonic, Chagnon, Swift, and Grace; Fitzsimmons, Bell, and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Swift. Losing pitcher—Bell. Umpires—Magerkurth, Pfirman, and Klem. Time—2h. 24m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1—	9	12	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	1

Batteries—Schumacher and Mancuso; Birkofer, Chagnon, Harris, Swift, and Grace, Finney. Losing pitcher—Birkofer. Umpires—Pfirman, Klem and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 34m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	x—	4	10	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—	3	6	0

Batteries—Tinning and Hartnett; Frankhouse, Smith and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Frankhouse. Umpires—Quigley, Reardon and McGrew. Time—1h. 34m.

At St. Louis—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x—	3	9	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	3	0

Batteries—Hallahan and Wilson; Holley, Pearce and Davis. Losing pitcher—Holley. Umpires—Rigler, Barr and Stark. Time—1h. 41m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4—	8	11	3
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0—	7	12	0

Batteries—Haines, Walker and O'Farrell, Wilson; Moore, Collins, Hansen and Todd. Winning pitcher—Walker. Losing pitcher—Hansen. Umpires—Barr, Stark and Rigler. Time—2h. 32m.

At Cincinnati—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0—	7	14	1
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0—	3	9	2

Batteries—Mungo and Lopez; Kolp, Frey, Derringer and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—Moran and Powell. Time—1h. 55m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	6	0	0	0	10	0	0	x—	18	21	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4—	8	10	5

Batteries — Benton and Lombardi, Crouch; Benge, Leonard, Shaute, Ryan and Outen. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—Powell and Moran. Time—1h. 58m.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	99	61	.619
Rochester	87	74	.540
Baltimore	83	77	.519
Toronto	80	82	.494
Montreal	78	82	.488
Buffalo	80	84	.488
Albany	76	82	.481
Jersey City	59	100	.371

Results Sept. 6

Newark 2, Jersey City 1.
Newark 5, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 8, Montreal 7.
Montreal 7, Rochester 6.
Buffalo 3, Toronto 2.
Other games postponed.

U. S. Women Win First Game

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7 (AP)—The United States women's field hockey team, composed of players from Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and New York, yesterday won its opening match in the international field hockey competition, defeating the combined Australian-Egyptian team, 9 to 1. The Americans were much superior in all departments of play, taking a lead early in the contest and steadily rolling up a decided advantage. Only a small crowd was on hand to watch the inauguration of international hockey week.

Cardinals Buy Heise

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7 (AP)—C. E. (Lefty) Heise, pitcher, who has a record of 14 victories and five defeats in the American Association this season, has been purchased by the St. Louis Cardinals from the Columbus club, it was announced yesterday.

Two Los Angeles Girl Players Win In Junior Tennis

Other Two Quarterfinal Survivors Hail From New York and St. Paul, Minn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7—Players representing Los Angeles, St. Paul, Minn., and New York advanced yesterday to the semifinal round of the United States girls' lawn tennis championship singles at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins. A start was made in the doubles with four teams reaching the semifinal round.

In singles, Bonnie R. Miller of Los Angeles scored a 6—2, 6—0 victory over Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, Mass., the Bay State junior champion, while the other Los Angeles girl, Frances S. Herron, defeated Patty Kilmartin of Miami, Fla., 6—1, 6—1.

Millicent Hirsh of New York, seeded second behind Bonnie Miller, won a 6—1, 6—4 victory over Frances Bancroft of Wilmington, Del., and Elizabeth Kesting of St. Paul, eliminated Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., who won the girls' national indoor championship at the Longwood Covered Courts last winter. Miss Kesting's score was 6—3, 6—4.

Helen Jones and Helen Grawn advanced to the doubles semifinal by defeating the Glendale (Ohio) team of Adalyn Merrill and Cecile McLarin, 6—1, 6—0.

The Misses Hirsh and Kesting and the Miller-Herron team won quarterfinal round matches in love sets, while Helen Pedersen and Mariette Arquinbau of New York had to play 18 games before defeating Marion A. Crozer and Matilda Fassitt of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at 6—3, 6—3.

Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., and Eunice R. Dean of San Antonio, Texas, were among the winners yesterday in the women's middle states lawn tennis championship.

The summary of the girls' national tourney:

United States Girls' Lawn Tennis Championships
Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass., 6—2, 6—0.

Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., defeated Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., 6—3, 6—4.

Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Frances Bancroft, Wilmington, Del., 6—1, 6—4.

Frances S. Herron, Los Angeles, defeated Patty Kilmartin, Miami, Fla., 6—1, 6—1.

Doubles—First Round

Adalyn Merrill and Cecile McLarin, Glendale, Ohio, won from Katherine Bogan and partner, by default.

Bonnie R. Miller and Frances S. Herron, Los Angeles, defeated Eloise Dixon and Elizabeth Pearson, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.

Quarterfinal Round

Helen Pedersen and Mariette Arquinbau, New York, defeated Marion A. Crozer and Matilda Fassitt, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

Millicent Hirsh, New York, and Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn., defeated Elizabeth Disston and Emily Wallace, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.

Bonnie R. Miller and Frances S. Herron, Los Angeles, defeated Elizabeth Goodman and Dorothy Morton, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.

Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass., and Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., defeated Adalyn Merrill and Cecile McLarin, Glendale, Ohio, 6—1, 6—0.

Adams of Hamilton Wins Senior Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUCERNE, Que., Sept. 7—Albert A. Adams of Hamilton, a first-year member of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association, won the annual 36-hole medal competition for the championship here on Wednesday, when he added an 82 to his 79 of Tuesday for an aggregate of 161, which was six strokes better than his nearest rival, J. Dix Fraser, of Toronto Rosedale, winner in 1930.

The next four players were all from Toronto, three from Rosedale. Thomas Rennie was third, G. C. Heintzman fourth and John Rennie and W. H. Despard fifth and sixth. George L. Robinson of Lambton, the defending champion, took 180, seven more than George S. Lyon, 10 times champion.

The annual 15-man team match between the senior associations of the United States and Canada for the Devonshire trophy will be played today and the tournament will conclude on Friday with the individual championship of North America.

The prize winners in the various age classes yesterday were:

Class A (55 to 59 years)—Gross, W. H. Despard, Rosedale, 172; net, D. E. Startup, Toronto, 148.

Class B (60 to 64 years)—Gross, J. Dix Fraser, Rosedale, 167; net, Thomas Rennie, Rosedale, 144.

Class C (65 to 69 years)—Gross, John Rennie, Rosedale, 171; net, W. H. Oliver, Toronto, 145.

Class D (75 and over)—Gross, George S. Lyon, Lambton, 173; net, T. D. Wardlaw, Mississauga, 173.

Dartmouth Backs Ineligible

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 7 (AP)—Three of the outstanding backs on last year's Dartmouth freshman football team will be missing next Monday when Head Coach Jackson L. Cannell opens the Green Indians' 1933 campaign. The trio, Oscar Goodman of Haverhill, Mass., Joseph W. Handrahan of Hull, Mass., and Frank B. Nairne of Scarsdale, N. Y., have been declared ineligible because of scholastic failures. Nairne's absence will be a severe blow to Cannell, who had hopes of developing him into a first-string replacement for one of his five veterans, R. A. "Rolly" Morton '34, George F. Hill '35, William L. Powers '34, William B. Clark '35 and the slippery Samuel Fishman '34, whose quarterback position is threatened by David T. Hedges '34, who came with a rush late last season.

Westfield Eagles Advance

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7 (AP)—The Democratic Club of Orange, N. J., and the Eagles of Westfield were the winners in yesterday's games of the national amateur baseball tournament of the United States at League Park. Both advanced to the quarterfinal round. Orange eliminated the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the morning game, 5 to 1, and after the Independents of Williamstown had polished off the Gladpack Braves of Gladstone, N. J., 2 to 1, Orange went in and defeated the Bay Staters, 10 to 1, led by Bill Mullen, who hit a double and a homer. Westfield's victory was taken at the expense of the White Sox of Newark, N. J. Joe Jachym hit a homer in this 9-to-3 victory.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	97	50	.660
Minneapolis	84	66	.560
Indianapolis	78	70	.527
St. Paul	75	74	.503
Toledo	70	79	.470
Louisville	68	80	.459
Milwaukee	65	84	.436
Kansas City	56	90	.384

Results Sept. 6

Indianapolis 5, Columbus 3.
St. Paul 12, Kansas City 5.
Toledo 21, Louisville 4.
Louisville 7, Toledo 4.
Only games scheduled.

Budget Ax Called Good Civic Tool By State Auditors

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—Three possible paths toward the objective of obtaining better government at less cost were pointed out here yesterday and today at the annual convention of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers. Told that the per capita tax burden had multiplied itself several times during the past two decades, members of the association decided something concrete would have to be done to stem the tide, calling for suggestions from a number of authoritative speakers.

Uniform accounting of public funds, enforced by the State, consolidation of counties where justified and transfer of certain functions, such as road building, school administration and public purchases from local to State auspices, are ways in which money might be saved and government improved, it was said.

"There can be no question as to the value of uniform accounting and reporting for all units of a similar activity, nor of its great desirability," Prof. Lloyd Morey, certified public accountant and comptroller of the University of Illinois, said yesterday.

State Accounting Weak

"Local governmental accounting and reporting in general is on a low plane," he continued, adding that little has been done to improve it, and that probably little more could be expected until the states themselves demand it.

The only possibility of success in such efforts, he said, is to give the states the power to require local governments to follow a uniform system, so that anyone at any time can find a clear explanation of how and why money is being spent, and adequate power of control can be exerted over expenditures.

With from 20 to 30 per cent of all government expenditures going for purchase of material supplies, it is possible that central purchasing would save from 10 to 15 per cent of this outlay, in the opinion of Mr. Charles A. Waters, state treasurer of Pennsylvania.

Especially where states supply the funds for local activities, the state should supervise the spending of the money, while it may also be desirable for the state to take over other activities which it can administer more economically, he said, pointing out that there is already a well-defined movement to centralize road building and school administration under state authority.

These changes may arouse considerable political opposition, he said, because they would eliminate many lucrative jobs, but it would doubtless be a good thing for the public welfare.

Mrs. Berta E. Baker, State Auditor of North Dakota, in discussing county consolidation this morning, said that "any county which is now facing the situation where the revenue will not pay the expense of government should realize that it is only a matter of time until they will face a stone wall and find that consolidation is probably their only hope for existence."

There may be certain cases where consolidation is not necessary, but in many other cases it would help equalize the very unevenly balanced structure of government. Montana has one county almost as large as Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire combined, she said, while one single county in Rhode Island is smaller than the average voting precinct in Montana.

Movies to Assist London Shoe Fitters

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

MOVIES of customers walking are to aid shoe fitters in London stores. To increase the comforts of walking, arrangements are being made by the research association of the British boot and shoe trades to film feet in motion, both bare and clad.

For this purpose a moving platform is to be set up, so that the walker can go through all the usual movements and yet remain in one spot. It is believed that by this means considerable improvement in the structure of boots and shoes may be made.

Another machine, which accurately measures the shape of a foot, makes its records on small clocks, which, in turn, tell the shoemaker all he needs to know in order to build a perfectly fitting shoe.

Vagrancy Charge Becomes Weapon To Clean Chicago

Six Months in Bridewell to Make City 'Hot' for Hoodlum Gangs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 7—"Vagrancy," charged under a new law, resulted in the conviction and sentence of two alleged leaders of underworld racketeering. They were given six months each in the Bridewell, city prison. They are Vince Gebardi, alias "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn, said to be a Capone henchman, and "West Side" Maxie Eisen, charged with levying tribute on fish peddlers and restaurants.

Sentences in both cases, after speedy trials, were pronounced by Judge Thomas A. Green in the Municipal Court. The defendants filed appeals, but Eisen has been jailed due to failure to post a $10,000 bond. McGurn's appeal bond was furnished by a professional bondsman and he is at liberty.

Nearly a hundred so-called hoodlums have been arrested under the new law and a number of convictions recorded. The law empowers the state to prosecute a man as a vagabond if it is shown he has a criminal reputation.

McGurn was arrested while competing in the western open golf championship tourney. At the trial 11 witnesses, 10 of them police, testified McGurn had no legitimate means of support, had a criminal record and was well known as a gangster and a hoodlum. Five witnesses for the defense testified they knew him as "a good fellow."

Eisen is head of a fish merchants' association and formerly a "boss" of the Jewish Butchers' Association, both organizations being classed by the police as rackets. William Shoemaker, chief of detectives, and five other police testified Eisen was known as a "ganster, a violator of the criminal laws, a man reputed to be always armed, and with no legal occupation."

One restaurant owner testified that Eisen demanded $1000 on threat of bombing; $100 was offered and refused, and a few days later the restaurant was bombed.

America to Push For Cut in Arms, Davis Indicates

Envoy, Arriving in London, Finds 'Difficult Hurdles' in Path of Peace

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 7—Mr. Norman H. Davis, American delegate to the Arms Conference, arrived here from the United States yesterday and later in the day had a long talk with Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, on the question of Anglo-American coöperation in the direction of disarmament, this being a problem which also bulked largely in the prolonged British cabinet meeting here yesterday.

Mr. Davis, in a conversation with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor expressed himself as not unhopeful of the results, though many difficult hurdles still stand in the way.

Mr. Davis brings friendly messages from President Roosevelt for the various countries he is to visit. His own function will be to give whatever help is possible in the direction of aiding the success of the conferences, which are about to begin at Geneva. The United States Government, the Monitor gathers, might be prepared to participate in a general pact of nonaggression provided it were so framed as definitely to lead up to disarmament, but such a pact would be regarded as worse than useless if the present international armament race were to be able to continue behind its shelter.

French proposals for periodical armament supervision thus commend themselves at least in fundamentals. This is because no nation is likely to consent to disarm unless it has assurance based upon expert evidence that its neighbors are doing the same. Also, supervision would make for freedom from alarmist rumors of what other nations are doing. Supervision has become therefore, almost a necessary step toward that feeling of security the search for which has led to alliances and counter-alliances, in the end destructive of, instead of being helpful toward, the very object to which they aim.

The Monitor gathers that there may be the possibility of accommodation upon such lines, provided supervision were so designed as to lead up to mutual disarmament, and not merely to any one-sided enforcement of the Versailles treaty provisions.

Mr. Davis's task now is to sit down and talk to all interested parties to see what can be done, since the dangers of the present situation are such that matters cannot be allowed to continue to drift. The question of introducing an experimental period of disarmament is not to be ruled out, but possibilities here depend upon what such an arrangement could be made to lead to eventually.

Everything in fact will be looked into which may make for reduction of political tension and to remove what are now ever present fears of invasion. A driving force in this connection may be found in the growing recognition of what may happen if accommodation of some kind be not reached.

Mr. Davis during his visit here is to see the British Prime Minister. He proceeds to Paris Sept. 17 en route for Geneva.

Dominion Steel & Coal Co.

GLACE BAY, N. S., Sept. 7—Coal output by Dominion Steel & Coal collieries in August totaled 247,289 tons, compared with 205,526 in July and 156,906 in August, 1932. Output is the largest since May, 1931, when 274,531 tons were hoisted.

UPTOWN
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Forty Buildings For Long Beach School System

Bond Issue and U. S. Funds to Replace Structures Lost in Quake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—If school children in this southern California coastal city can manage to learn their lessons in tent houses and wooden bungalows during the next year, a fine group of new structures will be ready for them in the fall of 1934.

This was decided recently when the voters of Long Beach approved a $4,930,000 bond issue to finance the replacement of school buildings which had been virtually destroyed by the earthquake of March 10. The bonds carried by a large majority.

Forty buildings are included in the construction plans. Besides 28 elementary school structures, there are seven junior high schools, four high schools, and one junior college. In addition to restoring the damaged schools, some new facilities will be added.

As the school building program is a part of the public works promotion plan being carried out in all parts of the United States, not all of the burden will fall directly upon local taxpayers.

Federal Aid Given

Thirty per cent of the fund will be financed from contributions made by the Federal Government, and in addition to the $4,930,000 in bonds, tax funds to the extent of $500,000 will be drawn upon. This last item is the amount that would have been spent by the Board of Education for capital improvements under ordinary conditions.

It would take a much stronger earthquake than the last one to harm the projected buildings, school authorities believe. Many of them will be one-story structures, and the remainder will be of two stories. Plans for construction provide for an ample use of steel and concrete to resist any reasonable horizontal stress.

According to plans of the Board of Education, building will be started immediately; but even though it is rushed as rapidly as 30 architectural and building firms can work, classes will have to be held in improvised quarters until next summer. These temporary buildings are not spacious enough to accommodate all of the community's school children, so halfway classes are being held.

Classes by Radio

To make certain that the extra time available to school children because of the shortened period of instruction will not be spent in idleness, the municipal recreation facilities are being expanded to cooperate with school authorities in attracting young people to various public playgrounds.

The superintendent of schools also announced that instruction by radio—an experiment started after the earthquake disaster—would be continued throughout the year. Children have been reached in their homes through the radio, and good results have been noticed by that form of instruction, he said.

Besides helping to train the child, radio lessons have also been effective in bringing parents to a clearer appreciation of educational problems and to the special needs of their children, it was explained. During several months of experimentation, a vastly improved technique in the use of radio for education was said to have been devised.

Bank Change Urged By British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Important change in the present banking arrangements in western Canada was advocated by the British Columbia Government at the banking inquiry here by the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency, headed by Lord MacMillan of the British Privy Council.

The Provincial Government asked that banking policy in the west be placed under more local managers, who should be given power to rule on loans without reference to head offices in eastern Canada. The Royal Commission, the Government declared in its elaborate brief, should consider the interest rates charged provincial governments, because there was a general feeling throughout the west that excessive rates had been charged for loans.

The Canadian Bankers' Association presented a lengthy brief designed to show that the banks are giving adequate service to business and industry generally throughout the west.

U. S. Recovery Plans Praised by Frenchman

BRIGHTON, Eng., Sept. 7 (AP)—Praise for President Roosevelt's recovery efforts in America and a plea for American labor to affiliate itself with the International Federation of Trades Unions featured an address by Leon Jouhaux, president of the federation, delivered today before the British Trade Union Congress.

"I think the Roosevelt experiment is a good one," said Mr. Jouhaux, general secretary of the French Confederation of Labor.

"I would ask my American comrades how much stronger their position would have been had they been affiliated with the international federation. Efforts of the international body and your efforts could then have been merged in the experiment. I hope it will be possible in the near future to welcome American comrades into the ranks of the international federation."

Southerners to Trace Their Kinsfolk By New 2000-Page Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Many southern families, residing from Virginia to Texas, will be able to trace their kinsfolk through a 2000-page book to be published by Col. William C. Harllee of the United States Marine Corps, stationed at New Orleans, according to a letter received from him by Dr. A. R. Newsome, secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission.

The name of the book will be "Kinfolks," and during the period in which he was writing it Colonel Harllee spent much time in Raleigh, examining records in the office of the Historical Commission. A large section of the work will deal with families in the Carolinas, Dr. Newsome said he had been advised.

The present summer has been a busy one in the field of historical research, Dr. Newsome said. Six widely known college professors were here during the greater part of July and August, securing data for books they intend to write or are now preparing.

Prof. Francis B. Simkins of the State Teachers' College at Farmville, Va., has been gathering material for a history dealing with the activities of Confederate women. He is the author of well known books on Ben Tillman and Reconstruction.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield, (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Reggie Child's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NRA discussion.
7:30 NBC, "Concert Footlights."
7:45 Guardsmen; male quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond," sketch.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 Malkin Conservatory program.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days, sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Hands Across the Border."
10:30 Platinum Serenaders.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, "Do You Know the Constellations?" Dr. Robert H. Baker.
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Brothers program.
5:30 NBC, Trio Romantique.
5:45 NBC, Ray Hetherton, baritone.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 Jerry and Mimi, impersonations.
7:00 NBC, Twenty Fingers of "Harmony."
7:15 After Dinner Revue: vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Roland Young; Dave Apollon's Gang; Leo Donnelly; Mary Small.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat."
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes"; sketch.
6:30 "The Merry Go Round."
6:45 Report; Moment Musicale.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers, chorus.
7:30 CBS, Mills Brothers, quartet.
7:45 Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Brookline Summer Orchestral Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
9:00 CBS, Vera Van; Melodeers Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, United States Marine Band.
10:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
10:30 Ted Husing; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.
11:30 CBS, NRA talk, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, Maryland.
11:45-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 Hits and Encores.
6:15 CBS, Jerry Freeman's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Mildred Bailey; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
7:45 "This Week in Business," talk.
8:00 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
8:30 CBS, Columbia Dramatic Guild: Poe's "The Black Cat."
9:00 Organ recital, Harry Rodgers.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Willard Robison's Orchestra.
10:30 Ambassadors: Dance music.
10:45 CBS, Gladys Rice; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Accordion and guitar duo.
5:15 The Singing Salesman.
5:30 Studio program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E[illegible]son Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Owen White, tenor.
6:45 Dance music.
7:00 Studio program.
7:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:00 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War.
8:15 The Plectrum Players.
8:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:45 "Evening Reveries."
9:00 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Local programs.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements.
1:25 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:45 p. m.—"The Safety of the Motoring Public," Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Massachusetts.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Sarraut Appointed French Marine Minister

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 7—The political complexion and the principal policies of the French Cabinet remain unchanged as a result of modifications made necessary by the passing of Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine.

M. Albert Sarraut, former Minister of Colonies, succeeds M. Leygues, who yesterday received the nation's highest homage in the form of a state funeral. M. Albert Dalimier, Radical Socialist Deputy, who held the position of Minister of Labor in the Cabinets of both M. Herriot and M. Paul-Boncour, has been appointed Minister of Colonies.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

TOLEDO, O.—A home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study. 3128 Collingwood Ave. MRS. L. MEYRICK. Je-5983.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS card salespeople, big commissions selling beautiful 21-folder $1 assortment, everyday assortment, gift wrappings; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-22, Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL beautifully boxed Christmas Cards and Personal Engraved; also Calendar of Truth; no money invested; commission basis. Write C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

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INDEXING

INDEXING of Prose Works, Bibles, Textbook, Concordances and all books of reference; also gold lettering. D. T. S. DENISON, 117 E 24th Street, New York City.

Byrd Leaves Boston For South Sept. 25

(Continued from Page 1)

tries that now luxuriate under the full blaze of a tropical sun, or smile fruitfully under a temperate sky, were as bleak and lifeless as Antarctica now is.

And Antarctica, that bitter, little-known land, lying stark and forbidding in the grip of merciless cold, swept by winds of unbelievable velocity, was once a semi-tropical continent. The discovery of coal 200 miles from the south pole supports this contention.

The animal life that once teemed there has vanished, swept away by an ice age that has set the seal of sub-zero temperatures upon the story of that time. The sole survivor of that dim age is the emperor penguin, that fascinating, highly intelligent bird that sits on the edge of the great ice barrier, the only living creature on a vast continent.

The emperor penguin is a study in itself. Linked with it are more queries that rise out of the past. Traces of former animal life will be sought out. Fossils, minerals and deposits of coal will be studied.

How Thick Is Ice Cap?

The ice cap upon which the penguin sits intrigues the natural scientist. How thick is it? How long has it been forming? At what rate is it growing?

The echo depth finder will answer the first question. Data secured on the last expedition will be compared with figures to be taken next year, and the last two questions approached.

Cosmic rays will be studied at the request of Dr. Arthur H. Compton, of the University of Chicago. Star dust from other planets will be studied under conditions possible nowhere else upon earth. So, from their station at the bottom of the world, this group of men, tiny in that immensity of silence and secrecy, will look out upon the stars and back through 100,000,000 years.

Admiral Byrd will be better equipped with ships than he was on his previous trip. The Bear, veteran of battles with polar ice, will bear the brunt of the crashing attack of south polar floes. The Pacific Fir, larger than either of the ships that sailed from New York in 1928, will carry all the supplies necessary for the whole trip, thus making possible greater economies, since all supplies are donated, and foreign purchasing will be unnecessary.

One of the two planes to be taken by Admiral Byrd is a giant Condor, with a wingspread of 82 feet, capable of carrying 20 passengers, which means a greater load of supplies may be carried with a wider cruising radius. Admiral Byrd hopes, also, to salvage the planes left on the ice three years ago, as well as the supplies of food left in nature's most efficient refrigeration system, and the caches of gasoline.

Will Rest up for Winter

When winter comes, putting a stop to all but the study of gathered geological specimens and meteorological and other affairs, the members of the expedition will wait in their tunneled retreats, but still in touch with the world of civilization beyond. Radio will bring the world to Antarctica, and carry the news of Antarctica to the outside world.

Some of the veterans of the last expedition will be with Admiral Byrd on this new venture. Mr. Victor Czegka of Malden, Mass., former chief warrant officer in the United States Marines will be supply officer.

Dr. Guy Shirey of Texas, medical officer and member of General Bullard's staff during the World War, will assist Czegka as well as filling the post of medical officer and will be in charge of the personnel.

Mr. Harold I. June, another veteran of the last expedition, will again serve as a pilot, and will have charge of aviation. Admiral Byrd stated that he hoped to do some piloting himself on this expedition, and expects to do 10 times as much flying as was done last time.

Mr. Kenneth Rawson of Chicago will be navigation officer of the expedition. Mr. Rawson's experience covers four trips in the arctic.

Engineer officer of the expedition will be Lieut.-Commander Walter K. Queen. Lieutenant-Commander Queen will be a newcomer to the expedition. But another repeat will be Capt. Alan Innes-Taylor of Canada, who will have charge of the sledging department. Captain Innes-Taylor will care for the 150 dogs that the expedition is taking south with them this time.

Mr. Paul Siple of Erie, Penna., the Boy Scout who accompanied Admiral Byrd on the previous expedition, will go once more, no longer Paul Siple, the Boy Scout, but a grown man. This time he will do biological and other natural scientific work.

Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, will go as physicist. He will carry on the study of cosmic rays and star dust among other experiments. The geologist will be Dr. Charles Morgan of Seminole, Texas. Another veteran will be the surveyor, Mr. Quinn Blackburn.

When the Bear shoulders its way through the floe ice it will be commanded by Capt. Benedik Johannsen, of Tramso, Norway, also a veteran of the last expedition. In charge of ice navigation for the expedition will be Capt. Hj. Fr. Gjertsen of Oslo, Norway. Capt. Gjertsen, Admiral Byrd declares, knows as much about antarctic ice as any man in the world today.

Thus begins the organized assault on the last mysteries of the south polar silences.

Labor Board Again Asked To Act in Shoe Strike

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftmen yesterday renewed its request to the National Labor Board that it intervene in the strike of several thousand shoe workers in Brockton, Mass.

Mr. Frank L. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission and adviser to the Brotherhood, wired Mr. W. M. Liefston, secretary of the National Labor Board, that "thousands were walking the streets and the situation is getting worse." The labor board recently designated Commissioner Edward F. Smith of the Massachusetts Department of Labor to conduct an investigation of the Brockton labor troubles.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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YOUNG LADY desires office position, general typing, stenography. Box [illegible], 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

Local Classified

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Whereas notice has been received at this office from the Police Commissioner for the City of Boston that the Cosmos Club, an organization chartered October 15, 1909 under the provisions of chapter 125 of the Revised Laws and located at time of incorporation in the Boston Arena Building, St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass., has changed its location to 12 Broadway, Boston, Mass., without obtaining written consent therefore from said Police Commissioner for the City of Boston:

Now, therefore, by authority of section 26 of chapter 180 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, I declare the charter of said club to be void, and give notice that said incorporation is void and of no further effect.

F. W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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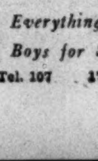

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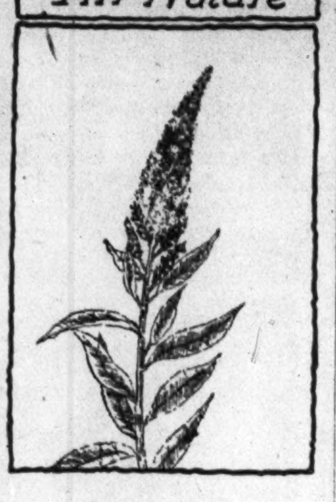

Steeple Bush

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the root scars of a plant resemble an old-fashioned seal, call it Solomon's Seal; when a certain rose is nearly always found in meadows frequented by cows, call it Pasture Rose; if an early swamp-loving plant resembles a cabbage, yet smells like Jimmy Skunk, call it Skunk Cabbage. Likewise, if the flowers of a tall leafy plant form a spire-shaped floral column, call it Steeple Bush.

The usual color is a deep pink or magenta. Each flower is only a fraction of an inch in diameter, and often several thousand of them make up a single cluster, the actual number depending upon the size and density. The long, numerous stamens give the flower a feathery appearance.

The leaves are dark green above, and covered with woolly white hairs underneath. They are saw-toothed ovals. The plants grow to about three or four feet in height, slightly taller in marshy places.

From late July to early September, Steeple Bush, or Hardhack, appears along roadside ditches, in pastures, and wherever low moist ground is found from Nova Scotia southward to Georgia and westward to Minnesota and Kansas. In the far west, another variety of *Spiræa* with rather coarse leaves and many spires goes under the same common name as the eastern variety. But the eastern plant is known as *Spiræa tomentosa*; the western is called *Spiræa Douglasii*.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The oldest frame house— in the United States is believed to be the Fairbanks House in Dedham, Mass. It was built in 1636. The timbers, bricks, and tile were imported from England, in 1633, for the construction of this house, in which members of the Fairbanks family lived for 268 years.

175 pieces of material— are required in the manufacture of a watch; and about 2400 operations are necessary for the completion of this manufacturing process.

270,000,000 watches— could be run by one horse power, one watch is run by the equivalent of 4 flea power.

The balance wheel of a watch— moves approximately 3559 miles, continuously, in a year.

Europe's longest river— the Volga, flows 2300 miles.

NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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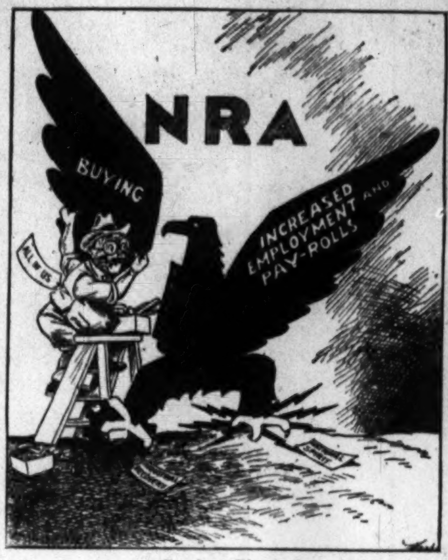
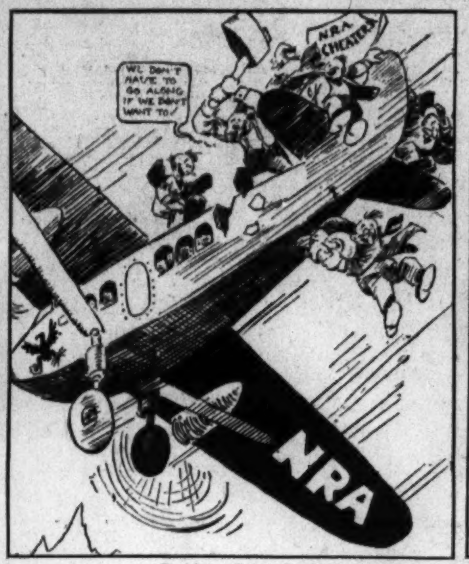
Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week



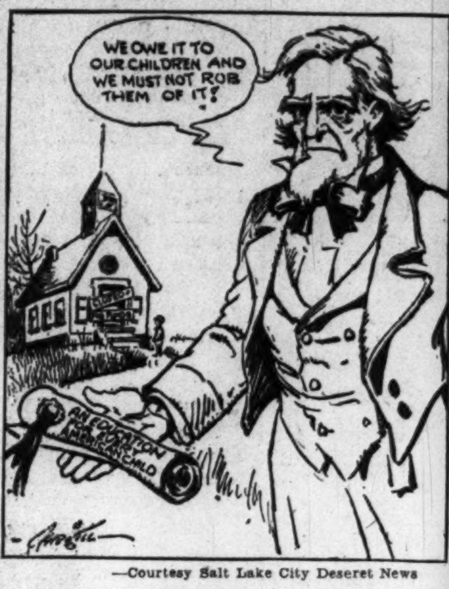
—Courtesy Birmingham Age-Herald

A Bird Can't Fly With One Wing


WE DON'T HAVE TO GO ALONG IF WE DON'T WANT TO!
NRA CHEATERS
NRA

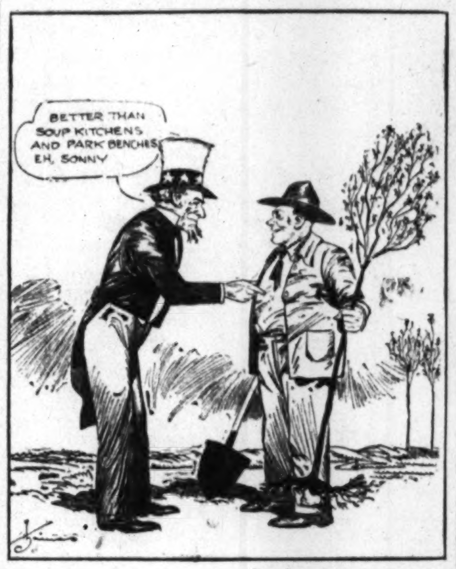
—Courtesy Saint Paul Pioneer-Press

Too Bad They'll Spoil the Ride for Every One Else


WE OWE IT TO OUR CHILDREN AND WE MUST NOT ROB THEM OF IT!
AN EDUCATION FOR EVERY AMERICAN CHILD

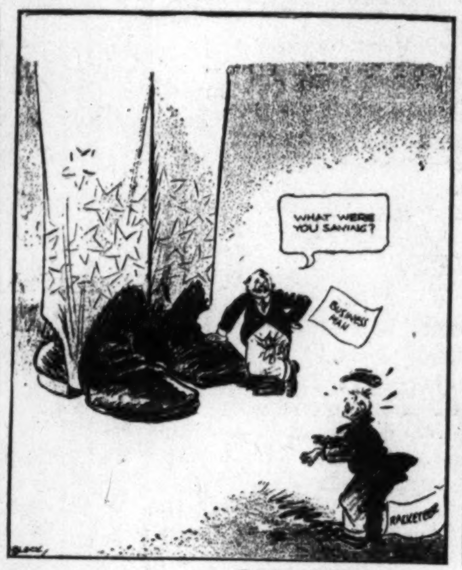
—Courtesy Salt Lake City Deseret News

Not Only a Debt, But a Sacred Obligation


BETTER THAN SOUP KITCHENS AND PARK BENCHES EH, SONNY

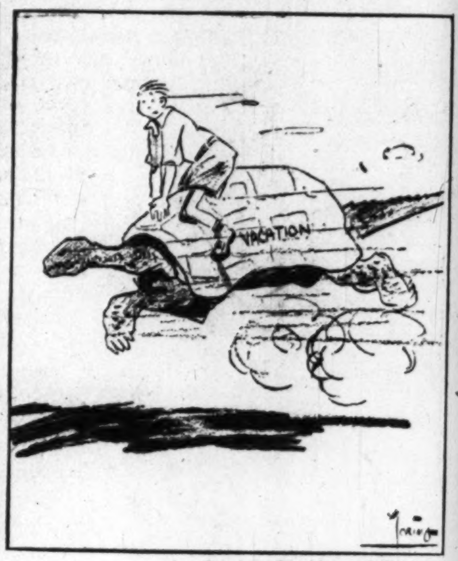
—Courtesy Detroit News

"Members of Conservation Camps Have Gained an Average of 12 Pounds."—News Item



—Courtesy Baltimore Post

Yes, Yes—Go On



—Courtesy Providence Bulletin

The Turtle That Travels Like a Hare

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Home for Mother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Cleveland, Ohio

DURING the last three years, so common has been the story of children returning from the cities to father and mother for support, that a story of the opposite sort is heartening.

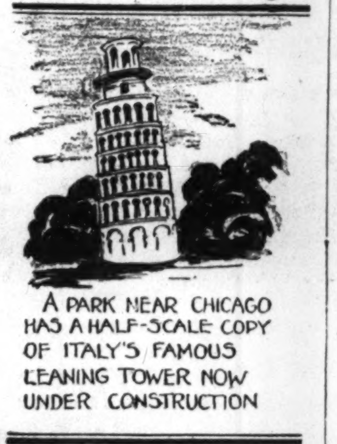
A mother who had spent years caring for an elderly person, in exchange for a home, was suddenly left without resources. About this time her young son was obliged to join the unemployed. When he learned of his mother's problem, however, his meager savings of $150 became hers; and he returned, determined that a way could be found whereby it would provide for her need. Through his right endeavor, it did.

He soon found a small lot at the edge of town, and he purchased it at a bargain price. Next, a car from an abandoned interurban line was procured, and was moved to the site. His skill, ingenuity and love did the rest.

Today, townspeople take pride in showing out-of-town guests the artistic vine-covered cottage, surrounded with flowers and a neat lawn. Peeping inside, they experience a real surprise. The three cozy rooms are snug, roomy and cheerful; and the proud owner is radiant with joy and gratitude for the home, but more so for the son who provided it.

The town honors the boy who came home in his hour of need to give instead of to get, and who then went out to find the new opportunity which, of course, was awaiting him.

Worth Knowing


A PARK NEAR CHICAGO HAS A HALF-SCALE COPY OF ITALY'S FAMOUS LEANING TOWER NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Pine Needle Cushions

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

It is easy to sell pine needle cushions if you are in the region where pine trees grow. Most people like the odor of pine needles, and you can make sales to people who live in cities and who seldom get out among the pines. My sister and I know this is a good way to earn money. D. L.

Men's Shirts

Men's shirts so often are worn on the collar and frayed at the wrists, while otherwise capable of much more service. A young woman, who kept her brother's shirts in condition by turning collars and refinishing wrist bands, let it be known to her friends that she would turn collars, make the cuffs whole, and replace missing buttons, for twenty-five cents; and if she also laundered them the entire price would be forty cents per shirt. Besides being a profitable "vacation vocation" it led to permanent work.

Mrs. D. J. L.

For the Scrapbook

It Has Been Said

In the race of life, endurance is of more importance than speed.

You cannot make peace with documents; peace must be made in the hearts of men.—*Herbert Hoover.*

It takes little time to administer a rebuke; but it takes a long time to forget it.—*Chinese proverb.*

The noblest mind the best contentment has.—*Spencer.*

A good resolution for the future is better than a good excuse for the past.

Like tea, some men do not reveal their worth until they get into hot water.

A boy with a worthy steadfast aim becomes a man with a respected name.

Dig your well before you are thirsty.—*Mencius.*

'Tis not enough to run well unless you get out in due time.—*French proverb.*

Opportunity is often unrecognized because it is disguised as a hard job.

You can learn something worth while from everybody you meet.

Service is the rent we pay for the space we occupy.

Brevities

London Passing Show: "A puppy-dog in the home makes for one's happiness," declares an essayist. More often it makes for one's slippers.

Indianapolis News: Nor, presumably, is the blue eagle a migratory bird. It's here to stay.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

> *KNOWLEDGE is proud that he has learned so much;*
> *Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.*
>
> —COWPER

In Lighter Vein

Her Turn

Bobby was the youngest of four brothers, and it was the custom in this family for the children to share their toys. With one bicycle and one wagon, and four to share them, the boys elected to "take turns"; and this idea of "taking turns" was obeyed very loyally.

One day Bobby's mother found him sliding down the banisters. She called out: "Bobby, get off the banisters."

After a few moments of silence, Bobby said: "All right, mother. Is it your turn?"

Service

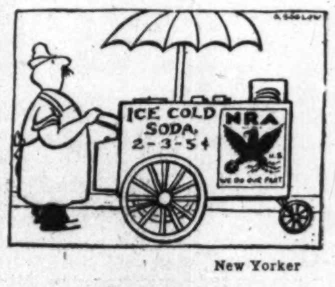
Manageress of Café: "Being attended to, sir?"

Diner: "Well, I rang once and the waitress took my bell away."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

The Acid Test

Salesman: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have here the famous flexible comb that will stand any kind of treatment. You can bend it double, you can hit it with a hammer, you can twist it, you can—"

Interested Listener: "Say, mister, can you comb your hair with it?"—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*



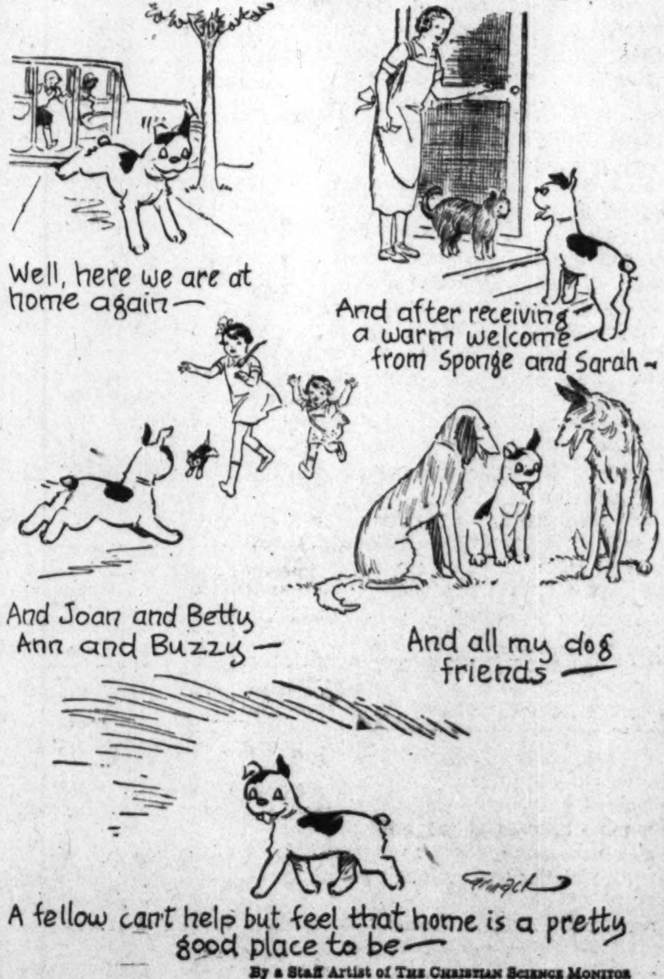
New Yorker

Inappropriate

A lecturer was invited to address the inmates of a prison. He began as follows:

"Fellow prisoners—" then was reminded by the chuckles that something was wrong. Beginning again, he said: "I'm happy to see so many of you here today!"—*Pitt Panther.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Well, here we are at home again—
And after receiving a warm welcome from Sponge and Sarah—
And Joan and Betty Ann and Buzzy—
And all my dog friends—
A fellow can't help but feel that home is a pretty good place to be—

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Solecism (Mrs. M. P.) — *Sol'-e-sizm* (o as in sod, e as in create, i as in it).

Sound of short "o" (Mrs. M. P.)—Except when followed by r, the short o (as in sod, hot, not, etc.) approximates the two-dot *a* as in *arm.* Before an *r,* however, what is still marked as a short o acquires much of the shading of the circumflex *o* as in orb. Compare, for example, "fodder" and "forest." Both o's, according to Webster's, are short; but prevailing usage suggests almost a full circumflex o in the second word. A recent letter from the publishers of Webster's makes it very plain, moreover, that "there is no objection to this."

Listen, often (Miss M. B., who reports that these words are frequently sounded "with benefit of the t") — They should be pronounced *lis'-'n, of'-'n* (o as in soft).

Our (Miss M. B., who says she hears it *ow'-ah,* and sometimes to rime with "power" — *ou'-er*) — The word is properly sounded as one syllable, *our.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Editor's Puzzle

142

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The colors of yellow and green said the lecturer, as seen in the spring leaves little to be desired. But having traversed the various shades and hues of the summer, and having turned at last to the red and gold of fall, we find ourselves ready to vote the autumn hues the best of all other seasons

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Bulwark of Democracy

THE sound democracy of British Labor is being weighed this week in London—and not found wanting. Throughout the whole period since the National Government was established in Great Britain the leaders of the Labor movement have been singularly restrained in their demonstrations. So restrained, indeed, that some of the more ardent have been getting uneasy. The Socialist League, which succeeded the Independent Labor Party and is the refuge for Socialist intellectuals who believe in quick, drastic changes, has been adopting a "gingering-up" policy.

It has found in Sir Stafford Cripps, a lawyer who was Solicitor-General in the last Government, a spokesman who has been talking somewhat freely about the deeds of the next Labor Government. He has used words which were taken to mean that the next Labor Government, assuming it to have won a large majority at the polls, should sweep away the opposition of the House of Lords and set up a Labor dictatorship to carry out the whole Socialist policy. Though he has since explained that that was not exactly what he meant, nevertheless that was the implication. He has set the ball of argument rolling. Will another Labor Government mean a Labor dictatorship?

That is the most sensational problem coming before the two representative British labor conferences of this autumn. There are two occasions every year when leaders are called upon to define their position and to justify themselves to their supporters. In the first week in September the Trades Union Congress, which is the industrial organization of the movement, holds its annual meeting. A month later the political organization of the Labor Party meets in conference to debate and declare the policy of the party.

These two bodies are not identical in their personnel, but to a very considerable extent they overlap. Trade unionists still form a large majority of the Labor Party, and their contributions to its expenses give them a controlling voice. It may generally be taken that what the Trades Union Congress is saying this week will find an echo at the Labor Party Conference in October.

The meeting this week is affirming the continued faith of the Labor movement in Socialism. It voices the indignation and alarm caused by anti-trade union measures of the Hitler régime which have stirred all ranks of Labor.

But leaders of trade unionists, like the official leaders of the political Labor Party, are not in the least disposed to meet Fascist dictatorship (of which they discern no signs in Great Britain) with threats of Socialist dictatorship. The German revolution, so far from stirring them to meet one extreme with another, has disposed them to stand the more strongly for preservation of democratic institutions. In a report now before the Trades Union Congress they say, "We must oppose equally all dictatorships whether of Right or Left. There could be no industrial democracy under a dictatorship."

Mr. Arthur Henderson, whose election to Parliament at the Claycross by-election on September 2 makes him once more the leader of the political Labor Party, has taken a similar line. In his election address, Mr. Henderson said:

> I believe in democracy, and I've worked for its vindication and fulfillment in all spheres of public activity. Dictatorship is to me a denial of the capacity of self-government, of which our people have given a noble example to the world.

Thus from two sources an important lead has been given to substitute common sense for sensational appeals. The Labor Party suffered disastrous defeat when it was preaching a confiscatory policy of capital levy. It would not be likely to be more successful if it outraged the vast middle body of moderate opinion by making the astounding and un-English offer of reform through brute force—for that is what any dictatorship proposal would be taken to mean. Extravagant counsels have never helped Labor leaders to promote their policy in the past. The official leaders of today—in England, as in America—know it and are endeavoring to curb their more restless supporters. And among the great body of those supporters there is evident an understanding and appreciation of democracy which makes dictatorships both unwanted and unnecessary.

"Temperance" Sheds a Cloak

MANY sincere antiprohibitionists were surprised and shocked the other day when wet interests, arguing before a Massachusetts liquor legislation committee, dropped all subterfuge and openly demanded the return of the saloon. Wets of this type have exhibited a naïveté typical of many normally intelligent persons who have been hoodwinked by former brewers, distillers and saloon keepers into believing that "true temperance" was the only object in repealing the Eighteenth Amendment.

Even this rude shock, however, has failed to really awaken many, for these wets see the champions of the old bar as some new kind of outlaw, popping up from nowhere. They—the sincere but credulous wets—still think, apparently, that representative brewers and distillers would prefer to have their business restricted and curtailed as far as possible.

The failure of this group to see through the plot now unfolding is not due to any lack of advice or warning. Close students of the problem, whose own pocketbooks and appetites were not involved so far as to benumb their reasoning faculties, have from the first recognized and pointed out the ulterior profit motive behind much of the original agitation for repeal. They have expected the liquor interests to pop from behind their temperance masks in time to discourage and frustrate the very things which they advocated while in disguise.

The possibility of the return of the saloon with all its sordidness is not a myth. It is one of several very real problems, the solution of which first requires recognition.

The situation is a warning both to broad-minded and far-sighted wets, and to alert and undismayed drys, that not only increased, but united, effort is needed to protect the nation from the flood of liquor to be uncorked with the final repeal vote.

Even though the chief obligation to devise substitute safeguards may be on the shoulders of the wets, now that they have nearly destroyed prohibition, and even though the new problems may be of their making, it remains for all loyal citizens to take a hand in working out the solution. None but those who would profit by the sale of liquor can welcome a return to conditions as they were before prohibition. Adequate and efficient regulation must be applied if that danger is to be avoided.

Ultimately the desire to sell liquor must be eliminated by taking away the profit—and the desire to drink liquor must be destroyed by men's learning that it is harmful and useless, and offers no true satisfaction or pleasure.

Cuba's Revolution Revolves

THE wheel of revolution, once set in motion, tends to go on. And usually it turns to the Left. The French Revolution is the classic example, but Russia in 1917 and state after state in South America in 1931 and 1932 furnish good illustrations. And now Cuba exhibits both habits of revolution.

The movement which unseated General Machado has swept on past the provisional régime of President de Cespedes. It is proceeding toward more radical ends. The question now is, How fast will it go, and how far?

For the present the influential student organizations and the rank and file of the army are in control, with authority concentrated in a junta. Whether these groups can maintain stability and carry through present plans for a constitutional convention and the election of a permanent government is not clear. Some military strong man or clique may capture power. Continuing economic distress may bring mob outbreaks. But there is in the Cuban situation today a hopeful factor which has not been sufficiently appreciated.

That is the idealism which actuates some of the elements which overthrew Machado. One form of it cropped out occasionally during his régime in daring and self-sacrificing opposition of students. Some of it is typical of a passionate and theoretical interest which Latin-American students traditionally manifest in government. But there are many indications that the fires of Cuba's recent troubles have melted down something which is more than a volatile sympathy with the downtrodden or a bookish love of democracy. The organizations which worked for months to end the Machado dictatorship, and particularly the ABC, developed something to put in its place. They have definite programs of reform.

These include greater dignity and independence for the courts, votes for women and a more liberal franchise for men, minimum wage laws, social insurance and fairer distribution of national wealth with preference for Cubans. This last may alarm Americans, but if carried out peacefully would be nothing more than their own present policy. Washington is displaying some uneasiness and more warships are steaming to Havana. But at the same time President Roosevelt has assured Latin America that the United States desires to avoid intervention.

Everything depends on the methods of applying the reforms. There are evidences that the leaders of the new movement have been so refined and purified in the struggle to oust Machado that they will now exercise unselfish patriotism and wise self-control. If they can do that they may control the masses and teach them gradually the self-government which many other nations are still learning.

Social Service in Britain

"THE spirit of voluntary service has been quickened throughout the length and breadth of the land." These words occur in an annual report issued by the British National Council of Social Service.

Many social workers, looking round on post-war England, might have been heard, a few years ago, lamenting the waning of voluntary social service. They recalled a time, thirty or forty years ago, when it was the accepted duty of a large proportion of English men and women to serve the poor and unfortunate; helping in charity organization and promoting "settlement" activities.

Service of this kind, of course, did not entirely cease; but during the last twenty years there has been, till recently, no nation-wide call to such sacrifice, perhaps because the state itself, in taking over so much of the burden of education, unemployment, health insurance, sanitary inspection and old-age and widows' pensions, had rendered the poor less dependent on the voluntary helper, while the trades unions had organized them in their own defense.

But latterly the urgent need of the poor has again become all too evident. In proportion as the state was less lavish with its "dole" the need for some other kind of help increased. And the supreme necessity has been, not to keep the armies of the unemployed from starving—the state at least always saw to that—but to prevent their morale from being broken and their will to work undermined, one of the evils of widespread unemployment.

Last year the Prince of Wales made a speech at the Albert Hall, London, in which he appealed for a new activity among all who could spare time and energy to help. Since then he has been untiring in his visits of exploration up and down the country urging this cause. Councils, guilds or associations were formed in the towns, community councils in the rural areas, and welfare committees in the coal fields.

The tasks undertaken were manifold, but in general the principal object was to discover some useful occupation for the workless which would tax their energies, arouse their interest and maintain their self-respect. Seven hundred separate schemes have been promoted by the council to provide woodwork, pottery, rug making, hand weaving, boot repairing and the like. Nor has the value of folk dancing, physical exercises, swimming and poetry and drama been overlooked.

A large proportion of Britain's unemployed have been thus enabled to keep up their courage and retain energy and initiative.

Encephalitis and Its Remedy

PRESS reports of the spread of "encephalitis," or sleeping sickness, in the middle West use the word "epidemic." It seems, however, that the disease has not assumed the proportions that would justify the use of that word in its common significance. It has not affected a large number of persons nor has it spread over a wide area. Gen. Hugh S. Cumming of the United States Public Health Service, in a report of the situation, speaks of the ultramicroscopic germ which is supposed to cause the disease as "thus far proven impossible of isolation." In other words, the cause of this disease is unknown to the medical profession.

General Cumming also commends the press for the wide publicity it has given to the situation, a service which in his judgment has given protection to the public. He has apparently entirely overlooked the opposite angle of the question—the part that fear plays as a cause of disease. There has been no more arresting development in the medical profession in recent years than the discovery of the part that the mental attitude plays in the breeding and spread of disease. So important has this become that mental therapy has to a great degree supplanted the use of drugs. Even a casual glance at the shelves of a drug store today proves this.

Furthermore, the numbers are constantly increasing of persons who while recognizing the mental cause of disease appeal to a spiritual agency for healing.

And furthermore, not only do those who recognize and utilize a divine power apart from and beyond any human or material agency protect themselves from epidemic and contagion, but in that degree protect the public. This mental attitude serves as the most potent prophylactic. In familiar phrase, it builds a fence at the top of the precipice instead of keeping an ambulance at the bottom.

The Casual Day

Neighbors

When we moved in at 45,
"A higher fence we'll have," said we,
"For in our garden we shall strive
To taste a perfect privacy."

So hied we to a conference
Our neighbors on the north to see,
And also on the south, to plan
A fence for perfect privacy.

Though none of us had met before,
We found it easy to agree:
Each one, it seemed, had entertained
A hope for perfect privacy.

And starting thus from common ground,
We talked an hour pleasantly
Of fences, and of other things
Of less concern to privacy.

Result: there is no fence at all
To mark our gardens neighborly;
We've found it doesn't take a wall
To make a perfect privacy.

Diplomacy, according to Harold Nicolson, "is by no means the art of conversation." Editors are known by what they throw away. Diplomats, we suppose, should be known by what they never say.

* * *

So all that international talk we have been hearing lately may not have been diplomacy after all. Well, on the face of it, some of it wasn't.

* * *

Open diplomacy, which became popular following a World War for which the old-fashioned sort was held partly responsible, is now coming under fire. As a critic might describe it, open diplomacy is like holding a private conversation over a nation-wide radio hookup.

* * *

We have thought open diplomacy something akin to Dorothy's observation at breakfast this morning. "It's a long time," said the precocious child, "since Daddy brought mother a box of candy, isn't it. Mother?" Diplomats, we understand, sometimes get what they want for themselves by seeming to get it for somebody else.

The Casual Aviator

In the morning he flew to Bombay,
Ate his lunch by a fjord in Norway;
Flew round the equator
A few hours later;
Then remarked, "Just a casual day."

P. I. N.

An American insurance company has just released figures showing how dangerous it is to stay home. Seven times more dangerous than airplaning, the statistics indicate. But American ingenuity finds a way out. It goes automobiling.

Of course, one of our chief economic difficulties has been that some people who hadn't yet learned to live within their incomes had to live almost without them.

"The Quail's Hatched"

"THE quail's hatched!" These words were shouted at me as I drove past the ditching gang on my way down the canyon. A little farther ahead, I was flagged to a standstill, and the slopers from their life lines high up on the canyon wall again called out the stirring news, "The quail's hatched!" It was still early and the men had just gone to work, yet the word had already traveled the five-mile length of line. No West African Pwessis with their signal drums could relay news at such a rate.

At the saddle, I was stopped again and the eventful news given me more in detail by "Buck," a two-time loser. Buck was fifty and rugged, an unwilling guest of the state, who had clashed with the law some years before in trying to square past accounts. Like many of his co-workers, Buck loved the mountains and their wild folk. Little of nature escaped him. He was worth knowing.

* * *

It was early in June in the precipitous Kings River Canyon country in the high Sierra in Fresno County, California, where a highway was being built by the state into the higher mountains. The work was being done by convict labor from the state prison at Folsom.

The pair of quail that furnished the absorbing drama was the beautiful mountain quail (oreortyx picta) of the Sierra. Their nest, true to mountain quail precedent, was cannily located at the base of a two-foot-high boulder with a five-inch overhang which served as a protective covering. It was two thousand feet up the mountain side from the junction of the south and middle forks of the Kings River. The bird invariably sat parallel to the face of the rock wall. This permitted of complete overhead covering though with nothing to spare. Sitting at right angles would have left half her body without protection, a risk wisely not taken, as later events proved.

From the nest side, mother quail looked out over the canyon to Mt. Harrington, whose snow-capped peak rose 8000 feet on a continuous slope from the bed of the river. Forty miles to the east, marking the summit of the Kings-Kern Divide, Mt. Brewer boldly faced west toward the Coast Range and the shimmering heat of the San Joaquin Valley. The immediate mountain side was gay with splashes of color—yellow mimulus and blue gilia, blazing star and clarkia, blue lupine and orange wallflower nodded at one another in gay enjoyment. Ever secure in their individual beauty were the waving chalices of the white and purple mariposas, covering every sunny slope.

* * *

But such a beauteous nesting site is an everyday affair for the Kings River quail. It would be hard put to find a less attractive one in that magnificent region. However, this nest is not noted for its beautiful setting. It is famous because of its relation to a great mountain highway and the human element it involves. It was placed so near the active working center of an area of throbbing machines and toiling men that, almost from the day of its inception, nothing but the solicitous care of the workers and an ever-watchful Providence could have prevented its destruction. These trusting avian friends placed their home at the very point of intersection of the main construction road and a busy pack trail. It was one foot from the edge of the road and six inches from the edge of the trail, and nesting was not begun until after the road and trail were in constant use.

All day long lines of men shuffled by on one side with loads of powder, drilling steel, and tools, kicking up constant clouds of dust; and all day long, lines of trucks rumbled by on the other side, actually splashing dust over the sitting bird.

The nest was discovered about the time incubation began, and from then on, the birds and the nest received all possible consideration. Many things, however, reputedly not conducive to incubation, were going on in the vicinity. One hundred feet away, two compressed air drills were pounding on solid rock; just beyond the drills, a hook-up of three air compressors added their deafening staccato to the din and vibration of the hammers. Operating at times within one hundred feet of the nest, a big power shovel was loading the fleet of noisy trucks. Almost daily, during the nesting period, blasting was going on near by, and broken rock showered all around the nest, but the bird sat there calmly waiting.

* * *

If the vibration of thunder spoils the eggs of a sitting hen, the men argued, what chance would these frail eggs have of surviving the nearer shock of blasting, trucking, jack-hammers, compressors and the tramp of men. They even debated about deliberately driving the birds away to eliminate the possibility of their being harmed by sticking to an apparently forlorn hope. However, there was a conscious lifting of tired feet as the men from Folsom trudged past with their loads, and the dust problem for the birds was reduced materially. Even spare water was sprinkled around the nest. But regardless of watchful consideration, the sitting bird was frequently so covered with dust that, except for the flashing of a bright eye, she was lost in her gray environment.

Newly arrived men were cautioned to "watch out for the quail." Luncheon titbits were dropped.

Twice a day, the little sitting hen left the nest for food and water. Her procedure was generally the same. She stood up, shook off the dust, stopped warily at the edge of the road, waited until she had a clear runway, then scampered to the further side of the highway and took to wing, sailing down the mountain side toward Ten Mile Creek, the nearest available water. She was generally back in fifteen or twenty minutes, the time depending on how hot the day was.

At times, when trucks were numerous, and the crossing hazardous, she kept up a constant scolding until the crossing was clear. On one occasion, a truck driver saw her waiting for an opening. He stopped his truck with a "Well, hurry up there, old lady, and I'll wait for you."

* * *

And then came that all-important day. Some of the men early on the scene discovered the mother vainly trying to cover a nest full of baby quail, but they were active little balls of down, and wouldn't stay put. The cock showed anxiety.

The trucks and men began to arrive. The shovel started with a bang. The parents went into a hurried conference. This obviously was no place for these hard-won babies, so a prompt move was decided upon. Were those precious youngsters taken across the dusty road and down the mountain side? They were not. Those were up-to-date parents and they knew their traffic hazards. Up the mountain side they hustled the little family with many admonitory clucks and considerable help, for the little legs were short and wabbly, and the hillside steep.

The last that the men from Folsom saw of their charges was the cock perched on a manzanita bush some distance up the hill, calling out an exultant "Quee yawk! Quee yawk!" his way of announcing "All's well."

So the miracle happened. Every one of the ten eggs produced a baby chick. "The quail's hatched."

J. O. W.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Poetry as a Hobby

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To those in quest of an interesting hobby, may I suggest the writing of poetry. Not for financial gain, but for the sheer satisfaction of weaving words into fascinating form.

There are types of poetry that can be turned to very practical use. Verses sometimes written at random may entirely change one's mental outlook, or give an uplift to some discouraged pilgrim.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes referred would-be poets to the dictionary, where they could draw on words like fish from a pool—and summed up thus:

> Just so with your verse—
> 'Tis as easy as sketching—
> You can reel off a song
> Without knitting your brow,
> As lightly as Rembrandt
> A drawing or etching.
> It is nothing at all.
> If you only know how.

Swampscott, Mass. GRENVILLE KLEISER.

For Equal Percentage Tax

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have outgrown our present system of taxation, and we should do something to remedy it. We need a system that will be fair and helpful to everyone in the United States.

I propose replacing the property and sales taxes with a percentage tax on incomes. The same percentage to apply to the income of everyone in the United States. An equal percentage tax would also be necessary for inheritances. If the taxes are fair it will be much easier to find measures to be taken that will be helpful to all.

We need an attitude of good will.

Such a tax will do much to solve present-day problems, that is, unemployment, World War veterans' compensations, and help not only the farmers but everyone.

The cost of necessities would be lowered and the happiness that that would bring would do much to destroy the fear of being homeless and hungry.

Jerome, Ariz. (MRS.) GENEVA CALHOUN.

Retailers Key to Situation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Relaxation of credit through advances of government loans to such of the nation's 1,750,000 retailers as may need help offers an immediate and positive way out of the depression.

If the Government were to advance to those retail dealers of the nation who require it a fraction of the money advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to large industrials, railroads, banks, insurance companies, etc., in the last two years, the benefits to business would be felt at once. Unless the retailer makes a profit and is able to stay in business, business cannot improve.

The large percentage of retailers who have been forced to do their buying on a cash basis is almost unbelievable, and business carried on on a cash basis is business reduced to a minimum. Comparatively small sums advanced to a large number of retailers would enable them to wipe out their debts and reëstablish their lines of credit with their wholesalers and manufacturers. Once again the retailer would be able to stock the merchandise his customers want; he could rehire or put his clerks back on full time. Wholesalers and manufacturers, in turn, would employ more people in their plants, in their offices and on the road, and more promptly meet their obligations to their raw materials processors, so that the effects of the movement would be quickly felt by the entire business cycle. I firmly believe that this plan, put into force immediately, would restore millions to employment this fall.

Many merchants of excellent character now find themselves in a financial state bordering on insolvency, and it is the duty of the Government, as well as manufacturers and wholesalers, to coöperate with a view of maintaining them in business and not adding to the large number of unemployed. The Government is in a tactical position to set the wheels of prosperity moving again by giving consideration to the needs of the retailer, who, after all is said, is the keystone of our entire business structure.

New York City. S. L. ANTONOW.

American Attitude

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Publishing Society and the Monitor are to be congratulated for their action in connection with NRA. The former for promptness in getting in the Administration "van"; the latter for so thoroughly covering the subject from both editorial and news standpoints.

The whole is indicative of American attitude. As we see it, Americans have ever been ready to encore, "We do our part."

Patience and what is popularly designated as "give and take" disposition are two well-known mental qualities possessed and used by our citizenry as a whole. In fact, the combination of these two qualities has been so largely in evidence in recent months (or may we say few years?) that such unworthy elements as greed, avarice, selfishness and the like are becoming much less arrogant and assertive. Clear-thinking people in every vocation are becoming more and more certain as week succeeds week and developments follow closely upon the heels of developments not only that "venditor emptor" must replace "caveat emptor," but also that the rule given by "the man from Galilee" is the only one with which to build families, neighborhoods, counties, states, nations, or business, from that of the pencil vender to the largest of our industries.

The unchanging certainty of results that follow the heeding or ignoring of the Golden Rule is made very clear by Paul in his splendid admonition to the Galatians (6:7), "for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," has been shown to the open-minded in a very marked degree. The sowing in accordance with the Galilean's rule has been followed by much happiness and joyful gratitude. Disregard of it invariably brought, or is bringing, woe of every sort.

Shall we not all together exercise the truly American qualities of "patience" and "give and take" by supporting the Administration whole-heartedly—not with lip service only—and help solve the entire problem fairly and justly? JOSEPH E. MARSHALL.

Enid, Okla.

Recovery and Repeal

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder if the readers of the Monitor have carefully analyzed Title II of the National Recovery Act (Public Number Sixty-seven—Seventy-third Congress), particularly Section 217. The latter, in effect, says to every corporation in the United States and to every stockholder of every corporation that if they will hurry up and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, a long array of taxes which have been imposed upon them by other sections of the NIRA will be repealed. If this isn't bribery, I do not know the definition of the word.

New Haven, Conn. (MRS.) HATTIE BECHTEL HOOK.